

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate Foundation  
جوردان تايمز - مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية - الرابطة

## Hassan II sees Sahara threat

PARIS (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco was quoted Tuesday as saying that independence for the disputed territory of Western Sahara would present a threat both to his own country and to neighbouring Algeria. Polisario Front guerrillas have waged war against Moroccan control of the territory for the past 11 years. "One thing is certain — for both Algeria and Morocco it's quite dangerous to imagine independence for the Saharawi people," Hassan said in an interview with the French daily Le Monde. He said he hoped Western Sahara would vote in a referendum to be part of a federal Morocco. King Hassan, who restored diplomatic relations with Algeria in May, said he was looking forward to the unification of North Africa in the near future. Ties between the two Maghreb countries were broken off in 1976 when Algeria recognised Polisario's political wing and expelled tens of thousands of Moroccan living in its territory. "I think we will take less time to form a united Maghreb than it took to set up Europe," Hassan told Le Monde. He said he favoured regular meetings between the heads of all North African states to coordinate policies in the region.

## S. Africa offers withdrawal

PRETORIA (R) — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha offered Tuesday to begin a withdrawal from Namibia on Nov. 1, leading to United Nations elections in the South African-ruled desert territory next June 1. But Botha told a news conference that this offer was conditional on the dismantling of seven guerrilla camps of the African National Congress (ANC) in neighbouring Angola and on the complete withdrawal of an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola by the election date. Botha said the South Africa proposals were put to Angola and Cuba at U.S.-mediated negotiations in Geneva Tuesday (see page 8). "If these proposals are accepted, it is the South African government's firm belief that there will indeed be no losers and that all the nations and communities of southern Africa will gain from it," he said. "Peace will have been restored in the region," Botha added. It is the first time that South Africa has proposed a firm date for implementation of the seven-month timetable set by the 1978 United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia, the territory which Pretoria has run since World War 1.

## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Murphy, Polyakov end consultations

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Polyakov Tuesday completed two days of consultations on the Middle East peace process and prospects of ending the Gulf war. U.S. and Soviet sources said. The meeting was part of the regular dialogue on regional issues launched at the Geneva summit in 1985. No statement was issued. U.S. spokesman Art Skop said Murphy was due to leave Geneva Wednesday for a four-country tour of the Middle East, including Jordan, Israel, Syria and Egypt.

### Bulgarian aircraft crash kills 23

SOFIA (R) — A Bulgarian airliner crashed on take-off at Sofia airport Tuesday, killing 23 people and injuring 14, the official BTA news agency said. BTA said that the aircraft, a Soviet-designed Yak-40 of the national carrier Balkan Airlines, was carrying 33 passengers and four crew on a scheduled flight to the Black Sea city of Varna. Eyewitnesses at Sofia airport said the aircraft caught fire in the air just seconds after take off. "It was something like an explosion," one witness told Reuters. BTA said the aircraft crashed at 5:29 p.m. (1429 GMT) and the 14 injured had been taken to hospital. A commission of inquiry had been set up.

### Carlucci sees top-secret Soviet bomber

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet military unveiled its new top-secret Blackjack bomber to U.S. Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci Tuesday and staged thundering aerial and artillery displays at two bases usually off-limits to foreigners. Carlucci spent about 10 minutes in the cockpit of the strategic bomber as a foreign press group was allowed within about 50 metres of the sleek white plane. Soviet military officials refused to tell reporters anything about the plane. "Why do you want to know about the bomber? Why frighten people?" said Colonel General Boris Korolkov.

### U.S., China discuss arms control

PEKING (R) — A senior U.S. arms control official met Chinese leaders this week for annual discussions on a broad range of weapons issues, the U.S. embassy said Tuesday. General William Burns, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, met Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Monday and Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen Tuesday for a fifth round of arms control consultations which began in 1984. An embassy official said the meetings covered progress in U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks, broad issues of nuclear and chemical weapons proliferation as well as the spread of ballistic missiles.

### Japan to send envoy to Iran, Iraq

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will send a special envoy to Iran and Iraq to deliver Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's letter urging the two warring Gulf states to work for peace in the Middle East, a foreign ministry official said Tuesday. The official quoted Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno as saying Tuesday that Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama would visit Tehran Saturday and Sunday to meet with the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani. Kuriyama then would go to Baghdad for talks Aug. 9-10 with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Uno was quoted as saying.

### Anglican bishops call for hostage release

CANTERBURY (R) — Anglican bishops from throughout the world called Tuesday for the release of church envoy Terry Waite and all other hostages held in Lebanon. An emergency resolution at the Lambeth conference of 525 Anglican bishops urged "all states with influence to use their good offices to secure the release of all hostages in Lebanon of whatever nationality."

### \$9.7m ransom paid for Schmidt

BONN (AP) — Syria's defence minister said 18 million marks (\$9.7 million) in ransom money was paid last year to win the release of a West German businessman kidnapped in Lebanon, a news magazine reported Tuesday. Stern magazine quoted Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas as saying that "the ransom for Siemens technician Alfred Schmidt amounted to 18 million marks." But the West German government and a spokesman for Schmidt's employer, the Siemens electronics firm, repeated their denials that either had paid a ransom.

### Sri Lankan wins literature prize

MANILA (AP) — The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation announced Tuesday it had chosen Sri Lankan playwright Vedantiraj Edirivira Sarachchandra as the winner of this year's prize for journalism, literature and communication arts. The announcement cited the 73-year-old writer and former diplomat for "creating modern theatre out of traditional Sinhalese folk dramas and awakening Sri Lankans to their rich cultural and spiritual heritage." The award, which carries a cash prize of \$30,000, is one of five given each year by the foundation to perpetuate the memory of an immensely popular Philippine president killed in a 1957 plane crash. The awards are regarded as Asia's version of the Nobel prizes.

### Police disperse 1,000 Leningrad demonstrators

MOSCOW (AP) — Police in Leningrad broke up a demonstration by about 1,000 people who displayed placards and banners critical of the Kremlin's handling of ethnic disputes, a Moscow activist reported Tuesday. Police detained 27 of the participants and filed criminal charges against 10 in the Monday night demonstration at Nevsky Square, said Yevgeniya Debryanskaya of the unofficial Democratic Union political group. The demonstrators displayed signs critical of the leadership's handling of a dispute between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region (see page 8), as well as other aspects of relations among the Soviet Union's more than 100 nationalities. Debryanskaya said.

### 'Sikh extremists plotted to kill Gandhi'

NEW DELHI (R) — Documents found in the Golden Temple of Amritsar revealed a Sikh plot to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Home Minister Buta Singh, the authoritative Times of India said Tuesday. The documents, seized after the Indian army assault on the temple in May, also implicated Pakistan in aiding and arming the Sikh militants in Punjab, the Times said. It quoted letters written to extremists within the temple by Wassan Singh Zafarwal, a Pakistani-Sikh militant leader.

### J.S.-Filipino bases talks resume

ANILTA (AP) — U.S. and Filipino negotiators unexpectedly resumed talks on the status of American military bases here Tuesday, a week after they broke down in a disagreement over how much Americans would pay. Members of the two panels met for more than two hours and agreed to meet again Wednesday. They refused to answer reporters' questions. In a joint statement, the two sides they discussed financial compensation as well as security around the bases and the issue of Filipino court jurisdiction over U.S. troops.

## Scepticism, doubts eliminated from Jordan-PLO dealings — Khasawneh

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will maintain consultations in an atmosphere devoid of all elements of scepticism to which Jordan had been exposed to over many years, Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh said Tuesday.

"The Israeli occupation of Arab land makes it incumbent upon the PLO and Jordan to cooperate in numerous matters and issues of concern to the Palestinian people and means of supporting their steadfastness," Khasawneh said in an interview published by Kuwait's Al Qabas daily Tuesday.

Khasawneh said Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the West Bank was based on a demand by the PLO that the organisation would solely handle all issues pertaining to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip even as they are under Israeli occupation. The decision was also in harmony with a general orientation on the part of the

Arab World towards this issue, the minister said. "Jordan took the decision with deep pain but the Kingdom will maintain its commitments towards the Palestine cause and the support of the Palestinian people until their objectives have been fulfilled," Khasawneh said. Jordan remains committed towards seeking a just and durable solution of the Palestine question in the Kingdom's capacity as a leading party in the Arab-Israeli conflict as long as the Israeli occupation lasts, the minister said. "In this spirit, Jordan will deal with the PLO vis-a-vis various issues pertaining to the Palestinian peoples' living conditions and all forms of assistance for the oppressed people in a manner that will not create any sensitivity in relations with the PLO, and avoid subjecting Jordan to any scepticism and doubts that it is competing with the organisation over its rights or that it is trying to create alternative leaderships for the Palestinian people," Khasawneh said.

### Civil servants

The rights of civil servants in the occupied territories who had been appointed before the 1967 occupation will be safeguarded but those appointed during the implementation of development plans and others will be dealt with in accordance with their contracts, Khasawneh said. "But there will not be any problem in this matter," he said.

Jordan will continue to apply its laws in all matters related to the Kingdom and leave religious matters to the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem and its

courts, he said. "The Israeli occupation authorities should apply occupation rules in accordance with international laws and the norms of the occupied country," he said. "This issue has nothing to do with the question of severing legal and administrative ties."

The minister said he was surprised over rumours that the 1950 document of unity between the two banks had been abolished and that measures were being taken in response to the PLO desires to abrogate the unity accord.

"Jordan clearly declares that the West Bank is occupied land that must be liberated and that just peace cannot be achieved without liberating all the occupied Arab lands," Khasawneh said. But, he said, since the PLO insists on being the sole party responsible for liberating the West Bank, Jordan has given its approval. He added: "Separation of the two banks of Jordan took effect with the 1967 occupation."

### Sound relationship

"Despite the recent measures, Jordan will offer all forms of facilities to our kinsmen under occupation in a spirit of responsibility and amity," the minister said.

"Indeed, the recent measures



Hani Khasawneh

are designed to enhance confidence in the PLO and to end all scepticism with regard to Jordan's intentions and all doubts about any of its steps. These measures will save Jordan from all accusations and will pave the ground for sound and safe relationship with the PLO," Khasawneh said.

In reply to a question concerning Jordanian expatriates, the minister said Jordan considers the expatriates as any Jordanian citizen. "As His Majesty King Hussein has said Jordan will remain a homeland for all Arabs regardless of their place of birth..." Khasawneh said.

Jordan, he said, "is a stable country enjoying security and prosperity and offers opportunities for investment and encourages Arabs and foreigners to invest in its projects. The Jordanian dinar is strong and continues to

(Continued on page 2)

## U.N. may announce truce without Iraqi agreement

without Iraqi agreement

## Iran doubts 598 will bring peace

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran said Tuesday that it doubted that U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 ordering a ceasefire would bring peace after eight years of war with Iraq.

President Ali Khamenei, in a broadcast on Tehran Radio received in Moscow, said: "I have great doubts that peace could materialise on the basis of Resolution 598."

He warned that Iran would set its own pre-conditions if Iraq persisted in its demand that there be direct talks between the warring parties before the implementation of a ceasefire.

At the United Nations, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar told Tuesday that he was edging towards deescalating a Gulf ceasefire, even without Iraq's assent, and then relying on the Security Council to enforce it. As his talks with Iran and Iraq entered their second week, with procedural difficulties that have dogged the peace bid still unresolved, he said a ceasefire date

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## Arab committee backs Iraqi stand

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A seven-member Arab League committee of foreign ministers endorsed Tuesday Iraq's policy on a ceasefire in its war with Iran, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

"The members of the follow-up committee praised Iraq's attitude and its positive response to putting an honourable and legitimate end to the war," the agency said.

The ministers arrived in Baghdad hours after a senior Iraqi politician reiterated Iraq's demand for face-to-face talks with the Iranians before any ceasefire.

INA said President Saddam Hussein told the committee that Iraq's victory was for the good of all Arabs and bailed its efforts to establish peace in the region.

The committee, comprising ministers from Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, North Yemen — represented by its foreign under-secretary — Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, was set up in 1984 to monitor developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klubi, in Baghdad to chair the meeting, told INA that peace was not far off.

## Soviet-Afghan forces on offensive around Kabul

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — The Soviet Army continues to defend Kabul, but is turning over defence of Afghanistan's second-largest city to the Afghan army in compliance with a pullout accord.

Western diplomats said Tuesday, the Soviet army is obligated, under the terms of a U.N.-brokered ceasefire agreement, to withdraw half of its 115,000 soldiers from Afghanistan by Aug. 15. Soviet officials report 35,000 have left since the pullout began May 15.

Western diplomats said Soviet and Afghan troops, Afghan secret service agents, and elite Presidential Guards moved into besieged Paghman, 15 kilometres west of Kabul. Fleeing civilians reportedly abandoned the town.

Stepped-up guerrilla attacks around the capital also have instigated Soviet and Afghan troop movements southwest and northwest of the city, diplomats said. Reports from diplomats and guerrillas claim Soviet soldiers

are being deployed to Kabul from northern Afghanistan.

Guerrilla leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar told a news conference that Soviet soldiers were moving to Kabul from the north, and Western diplomats said troops were moving in from northeastern Afghanistan.

Western diplomats said the Soviet withdrawal has already begun from Kandahar, Afghanistan's second-largest city, which has been besieged by rebels. An estimated 2,000 to 8,000 Soviet soldiers have been based in the ancient Afghan capital, about 500 kilometres southwest of Kabul.

A new Soviet-Afghan at Paghman began last Friday, and latest reports from Kabul said fierce fighting was still continuing around the garrison town though hampered by dust storms.

"The deployment of Soviet and presidential guard troops shows how seriously the (Afghan) regime is taking the threat from the west," said an Islamabad-based

diplomat.

The Soviet news agency TASS quoted an Afghan commander Tuesday as denying Soviet troops were involved in the offensive.

But diplomats in Islamabad said convoys of Soviet troops had been seen leaving Kabul for the battle zones and that Soviet troops were fighting alongside Afghan army and guard units.

Western diplomats began reporting heavy clashes at Paghman in mid-July and at one point said the 700-man garrison was virtually under siege.

The clashes coincided with an upsurge in rebel attacks on Kabul, which faced almost daily rocketing throughout July.

The barrages peaked in the third week of July and have since diminished, perhaps as a result of warnings from rebel leaders in Pakistan they could be counterproductive.

In Moscow, a senior Soviet general said Tuesday the Afghan

army was now a steved fighting force and could defend the country against the rebels without foreign support.

Colonel-General Vladimir Vostrov, for years senior Soviet adviser with the Afghan forces, told the Defence Ministry newspaper Red Star his view was shared "by everyone who has a close knowledge of the situation in Afghanistan..."

"I must underline that the Afghan army has grown in number in recent years, has become stronger ideologically and has acquired the necessary battle experience," Vostrov said. "This all enables it to solve independently the task of defending the achievements of the Afghan people."

In a separate report from TASS, Red Star quoted a senior Afghan commander as denying the reports that Soviet forces were participating in the Paghman sweep.

## PLO calls PNC session

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Tuesday called for an urgent meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) — the supreme Palestinian decision-making body — to discuss Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

A PLO spokesman quoted by Reuters and the AP in dispatches from Baghdad said that the 450-strong PNC would meet within a month, probably in the Iraqi capital.

He said the decision was taken at the end of a meeting in Baghdad of the Palestine Central Council, the advisory body of the PLO.

The last PNC session was held in Algeria last year before the start of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

A spokesman said a high-level PLO delegation would visit Jordan next week to discuss the Kingdom's decision but said it would not be headed by Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Egypt said Tuesday Jordan's decision to sever formal ties with the West Bank has not altered the Kingdom's role in the peace process.

"King Hussein's decision cutting ties with the West Bank stressed at the same time that Jordan is not abandoning its active role in the peace process," Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid told reporters.

He also called on the PLO to protect Palestinian rights in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We are confident that the PLO will shoulder its national responsibility towards the Palestinian people in the occupied territories," Abdul Meguid said.

He urged the PLO to give top priority to the interests of the Palestinians and coordinate policies with all Arab countries.

"Jordan which has provided political, material and moral support to the Palestinian people, will not give up its historic role in protecting the Palestinian rights," Abdul Meguid added.

"The advancement of the peace process requires a joining of efforts by all Arabs, foremost among them the parties directly concerned," Abdul Meguid said.

"It requires a unified Arab front based primarily on effective Jordanian-Palestinian coordination that would guarantee attainment of the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the whole Arab World."

Reacting to the Jordanian decision, a spokesman for U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in New York that the U.N. regards the West Bank an occupied territory on which the fourth Geneva convention is applicable.

He added that the Jordanian decision does not affect Security Council Resolution 242 because the resolution deals with restoration of the occupied territories, without mentioning whether these territories are Jordanian or Palestinian.

The assistant director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry said the Jordanian step meets the hopes of the recent Algiers Summit.

Japanese papers highlighted King Hussein's decision and said that it was an exciting development which reinforces the Arab position with regard to convening an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israeli Knesset member and leader of the Arab Democratic Party Abdul Wahab Al Darawshah told reporters after a meeting with Abdul Meguid that King Hussein's step was courageous and positive. He said the King's decision organises Jordan-PLO relations since Jordan cannot represent the Palestinians and the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PLO representative in Bonn Abdullah Franji said King Hussein's decision provides momen-

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Two young dancers from Gaza (File photo).

## Gaza's other struggle

The following article is reprinted from the magazine, *Tanmiya*. The magazine is published by the Geneva-based The Welfare Association, a philanthropic foundation in 1983.

THE absence of a national government with the interests of the local population at heart led, during the 21 years of Israeli occupation, to small-scale, self-reliant social and economic development in the West Bank. Institutions, associations and grassroots committees flourished.

But no matching development took place in Gaza, which remained a byword for deprivation, with hundreds of thousands of refugees from the 1948 war making it one of the most crowded places on earth.

Gaza was so deprived of the basics of development, that this made it, ironically enough, difficult for international aid agencies to assist the population. There were only a handful of indigenous institutions and associations through which agencies could channel the sort of help that would promote self-reliance. And new organisations were not allowed to be established. Thus, Gaza's vicious cycle of underdevelopment was perpetuated.

Yet, even before the uprising highlighted one face of Gaza's struggle, there were attempts to break out of the development impasse, beginning at the vital level of social and institutional development. One example is the Palestinian folk art exhibition at the New Gaza Elementary School

for Boys.

### Gaza folk art exhibition

A handful of Gaza art educators came together in the mid-1980s to start an Arab folk art exhibition, beginning with little more than their skills and dedication.

The art teachers are all UNRWA employees, and the Agency has developed the Exhibition (which is also referred to as the heritage museum or as the popular arts centre), as an extension of its regular art education curriculum.

The project has developed slowly since its inception. Nevertheless, it is challenging and multi-faceted. The aim is not only to collect and preserve samples of Palestinian heritage, but also to develop education in different traditional arts and crafts.

The art educators wanted to begin at the beginning and to work with their own school children and in the refugee camps. They felt, as one put it, that their neglected legacy was "like a lonely orphan with nobody to foster it — to serve, protect and save it from evil intentions which threaten to put an end to its life."

The pioneers declared their readiness to keep "our minds open, our hearts awake, our eyes

perceptive and our ears alert, to seek guidance from study, learn from experience, and remain open to benefit from the experience of other peoples and the views of specialists."

Overall, there are some 250 art teachers, and 88,000 elementary and preparatory pupils at UNRWA's 146 schools throughout the Gaza Strip. The original dozen teachers who pioneered the concept have drawn in other teachers as well as local artists.

**Makeshift museum**  
A simple, two-roomed building at the New Gaza Elementary Boys School in Beach Camp has been turned into a makeshift museum. The heritage material that has already been collected from the community is displayed in one room. The other room has been given over to a display of the work of the art education centres in those UNRWA schools throughout Gaza that have become involved in the project.

The exhibition of folk art has grown as the project developed. The materials currently on display include traditional pottery, weaving and basketry, fishing and agricultural implements, utensils and costumes.

The exhibition is also intended to serve as a reference point for children working on art education and other projects, and for the in-service training of teachers. The artefacts were donated by teachers, pupils and their families, or purchased with funds

raised in the Gaza community. The supervisor of art education in the Gaza UNRWA schools, Isam Hillis, is himself a specialist in popular and folk arts. He studied in Egypt, and wrote his thesis on Palestinian folk art in the southern district.

At the art education "development centres" in other schools — the project began with four centres in Gaza, Maghazi, Khan Younis, and Jabalia — artists and craftsmen teach children traditional crafts, including weaving, pottery and embroidery. Over the years, the centres have been stocked with equipment and materials.

According to one recent visitor, the quality of the crafts produced "is excellent, both in terms of technique, and in terms of imagination and creativity. The project has helped to demystify arts and crafts for the children, and to put art in perspective by exhibiting products in the showroom."

Since the project took off, several regional exhibitions have been mounted, including one of popular heritage in Khan Younis, and children's drawings of heritage in Rafah.

The organisers are fund-raising to collect equipment for the popular arts centres in schools — such as ovens and wheels for pottery — and to purchase items for the permanent exhibitions, as well as to improve the space allocated for exhibitions.

## 'Scepticism, doubts removed from Jordan-PLO dealings'

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be so and therefore the transfers of Jordanian expatriates will remain in safe hands."

In reply to a question about the PLO's responsibility towards the people under occupation, the minister said the PLO leaders had declared their capability of undertaking all issues related to development in the occupied territories.

The minister scoffed at Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's contention that Jordan had given up demands for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands. "King Hussein's speech was clear in reaffirming Jordan's demand for a total Israeli withdrawal so that peace can be established," Khasawneh said. "Jordan is accustomed to campaigns of slander and is now immune to them since the Kingdom has a reputation of leading others in the process of defending the Arab Homeland and upholding the honour of the Arab Nation and in shouldering its responsibilities."

### Continued peace efforts

"Jordan will therefore continue to support the Palestinians since the peoples of Palestine and Jordan share a common destiny and will continue to deal with the Palestine question and the (called-for) international (peace) conference in the same spirit."

Khasawneh said Jordan would continue to work for uniting Arab positions to attain a just and genuine peace. "Jordan is utmost concerned with the return of the occupied lands and the liberation of the Palestinian people and if we are successful in this endeavour and if the Palestinians succeed in establishing their independent state in Palestine, Jordan will be the most happiest country over this achievement," he said.

Asked whether it would be practical and applicable to separate Jordanians from Palestinians, he said: "It is not a question of separation... the PLO leadership wants to have the sole right in representing the Palestinians

and are insisting on that right. When we hesitated in responding favourably to this request we were subjected to accusations and therefore we finally decided to make way for the PLO to deal singlehandedly with the Palestine question and in representing the Palestinians."

"Jordan, as a sovereign and experienced state and as a responsible Arab leadership, naturally differentiates between its political decision to give the PLO all that it wants and its commitment to unify lines of policy. This has been reaffirmed by King Hussein in his last address to the country," Khasawneh said. "There can be no future for the Arabs without unity but this unity should not be imposed through coercion."

The bridges across the River Jordan "will remain open since they serve as a lung of breathing for the oppressed people and connect them with their Arab brothers," Khasawneh said. "These bridges represent the means for linking the Palestinians with the rest of the world and have been opened for their own interest and in response to their own request and in consultation with the PLO."

The minister urged the responsible people of Jordan and Palestine to help institute the new measures in their proper perspective and regard them as coming in response to a Palestinian request. These measures, he added, "came to enhance coordination and to bolster the relationship with the Palestinians, and should not be regarded as a means for separation which came about with the 1967 occupation of Palestine."

## Iran doubts 598 will bring Gulf peace

(Continued from page 1)

was a decision for him or the council to make.

But he added in remarks to reporters: "I want you to know that when I say that I am going to declare a ceasefire in consultation with the members of the council, I don't exclude that I'll be in touch with the two foreign ministers who are here in New York."

After seeing Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati for the sixth time, Perez de Cuellar said Monday that a ceasefire date did not depend on the combatants.

The Iranians suggested that he declare a ceasefire date following Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz's refusal to enter into substantive negotiations except through direct talks.

Perez de Cuellar has been seeing the two sides separately and Iran has said direct talks could only follow a ceasefire.

There have been only three publicly disclosed meetings between the secretary general and Aziz, the latest of which occurred Friday. The Iraqis said the talks were procedural, whereas the Iranians said their own meetings with Perez de Cuellar dealt with substance.

Lieutenant General Martin Vastet of Norway, who led a team of U.N. military specialists to Tehran and Baghdad last week to work out details for a U.N.-supervised truce, was due in New York to brief Perez de Cuellar Wednesday.

"Only after listening to him, I would decide in consultation with the Security Council members on the date" for a ceasefire, the secretary general said Tuesday.

Remarking that it should be kept in mind that a ceasefire date was for him or the council to decide, he said: "That's why I think that it is important for me to be in touch with the members of the council and, if necessary, as well with the two foreign ministers who are in New York."

Later, he scheduled separate meetings with the delegates of France and Japan, having seen

the Soviet and British delegates Monday. All four nations are council members.

The United Nations is believed to be looking to Japan for substantial financial backing for a truce-monitoring operation of about 250 officers.

The organisation is strapped for cash because of the failure of several members, mainly the United States and the Soviet Union, to pay their U.N. bills.

Khamenei, speaking at a rally in the southwestern town of Ahvaz, said: "If pre-conditions are in order, we will raise our own. We will put forth punishment of the aggressor as our pre-condition."

"We will not yield to the slightest pressure in the question of determining border lines... Iraq should know that it will have to withdraw its forces to recognised international borders immediately after a ceasefire," he said.

Despite the peace moves, Iraqi newspapers have urged soldiers to keep their "fingers on the trigger." In Ahvaz, Khamenei had a similar message for Iranians.

"The armed forces and everyone within the nation and volunteer combatants must demonstrate and prove that the revolution, through its armed and military forces, is always able to defend its borders."

Thousands of Iranians marched through the streets of Tehran Tuesday in a massive show of support for peace with Iraq and defiance of the enemies of Islam.

Some Iranians at the rally described the turn-out as similar to that when crowds estimated at two million welcomed spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini back from exile in 1979 for the final push ousting the Shah.

The rally Tuesday was called to give the first public show of support for Khomeini's acceptance of Resolution 598.

From early morning streams of men and women converged from side roads into a torrent of humanity down Enqelab (revolution) Avenue leading to the rallying point at Azadi (freedom)

Square.

"We will not give up our support for the imam even if we are all killed" sections of the crowd roared. "We are all your soldiers, Khomeini, ready to hear your orders."

Banners and loudspeakers proclaimed the familiar slogan "Death to America," interspersed with shouts of anger at the dissident Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation.

The group's forces drove more than 100 kilometres into Iran on the central front last week. Seven Mujahedeen members accused of helping in the offensive were hanged in public in the city of Bakhtaran Monday.

Rally organisers read out a nine-point resolution which the crowd approved by acclamation.

## PLO calls PNC session

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turn to the Palestinian uprising. He added that this decision makes Israel face the fact that it must negotiate with the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Head of the PLO Political Department Farouq Qaddumi said in Baghdad that fraternal dialogue should continue between the PLO and Jordan to tackle problems that could emerge from time to time.

Jerusalem's *Al Fajr* editor Hanna Siniora regarded Jordan's decision "a positive step." He added: "I believe that we cannot reach a settlement without Jordan."

The chairman of the Palestinian Academic Association for the Study of International Affairs, Mahdi Abdul Hadi, said the dissolution of the Lower House of Parliament was a sound Jordanian political initiative and recognition of the message the Palestinian uprising is conveying.

In a press statement issued in Jeddah, Fateh Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the cancellation of the Jordan's development plan for the occupied

territories would not affect Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Stressing the "fateful, brotherly, and historical relations with Jordan," he expressed hope that Jordan's Arab role towards the Palestine cause would continue.

The Kuwaiti daily *Al Rai* Al Aum praised Jordan's sacrifices over the years and called on the Arab people not to misunderstand the recent Jordanian measures. These measures, the paper said, came in response to the desires of the PLO and in implementation of Arab summit resolutions.

The *Jordanian* moves "cannot bring about a real change in the historic ties between the Jordanian and Palestinian people and Israel" will have to admit this fact since the unity between the two sides exists in every form and in all walks of life. *Al Rai* Al Aum said.

The United States has reaffirmed its determination not to alter its Middle East peace plan despite the Jordanian decision.

Asked Monday if no change was anticipated in American policy positions, State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said: "That's correct."

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 73111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 ..... Koran  
16:25 ..... Cartoons  
17:10 ..... Children's programmes  
17:35 ..... Small wonder  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:45 ..... Message from Cairo  
18:55 ..... Arabic series  
19:10 ..... Local series  
19:45 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Wrestling  
21:50 ..... Local programme  
22:35 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Wrestling (cont.)

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:50 ..... *La France à la carte*  
19:00 ..... Rue Carot  
19:15 ..... UN D8 de plus  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Olympic sports  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Thrill Up: Two Down  
21:00 ..... Space on Earth: The Ghetto  
21:40 ..... Twilight zone  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Always Afternoon

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 5500 KHz. SW  
Tel. 73111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
08:45 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
09:15 ..... Songs from Movies  
09:30 ..... News Summary  
09:45 ..... Readings  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:15 ..... Pop Session  
10:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:45 ..... Instrumentals  
11:00 ..... Old Favourites  
11:15 ..... Jordan Weekly  
11:30 ..... Pop Session  
11:45 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Science Report  
12:30 ..... Music  
12:45 ..... News Desk

## WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

06:00 ..... America Today  
11:00 ..... Newsfile  
12:00 ..... Hour USA  
13:00 ..... America Today  
14:00 ..... Jazz at the Smithsonian  
14:30 ..... American Business English  
14:45 ..... Science World  
15:00 ..... Western Dialogue: Internationalisation of the American University in the Post-War Period  
16:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: Fulbright International Exchange Programme  
17:00 ..... Science Series (French): "New Directions in Dryland Farming"

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1223 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Country Stories  
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News  
08:00 World News 08:30 30 Hours  
News Summary 08:30 Report on Religion  
08:45 The World Today 09:00  
Newsdesk 09:30 Meridian 10:00 World  
News 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News  
Summary 10:30 Development 11:00  
World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15  
Classical Record Review 11:30 Brain  
of Britain 1988 12:00 World News  
12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The  
World Today 12:30 Financial News  
followed by Sports Roundup 12:45  
Folk in Britain 13:00 News Summary  
followed by Omnibus 13:30 Trivia Test  
13:45 World News 14:09 Twenty-Four  
Hours: News Summary 14:30 News  
about Britain 14:15 Country Stories  
14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsdesk  
15:15 Time for Verse 15:25 The Farming  
World 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00  
World News 16:09 Twenty-Four  
Hours: News Summary 16:30 Develop-  
ment 16:37 Outlook, opening with  
5-Minute News 17:45 Report on Religion  
18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:15  
Three Wishes 18:30 Radio Action  
19:00 World News 19:09 News about  
Britain 19:15 Hitting the High Notes  
19:45 The World Today 20:00 World  
News 20:09 Commentary 20:15 Society  
Today 20:30 News Ideas 20:40 Book

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200 & SW 720, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA  
Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline  
08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10  
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00  
News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA  
Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline  
11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30  
Focus 11:40 Special English News &  
Features 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline  
12:30 Magazine Show 12:40 News  
22:10 Focus 22:30 Special English  
News & Features 23:00 News 23:10  
Newsline America 23:30 Music USA  
Jazz 24:00 News & Editorial 00:15  
Music USA Jazz 01:00 News 01:10  
World Report

## CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6010267  
American Centre Library .. 641371  
British Council .. 6261478  
French Cultural Centre .. 637009  
Georgetown Institute .. 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 64203  
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 639777  
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 625195  
Hayat Centre .. 671016  
Y.W.C.A. .. 664251  
American Municipal Library .. 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 943555  
Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation .. 672541  
American Municipal Library .. 637111

## MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal's (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Chiladelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261

## PRAYER TIMES

04:17 ..... Fajr  
05:46 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:42 ..... Dhuhr  
16:24 ..... Asr  
19:38 ..... Maghreb  
21:07 ..... Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabbal Amman, Tel. 634590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweibdeh. Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein. Tel. 607757. Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).

Terrassina Church (Roman Catholic). Jabbal Luweibdeh, moss in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman. Tel. 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meet at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman. Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m., Rev. N. Smir, tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Inter-denominational: meet at Latter-day Saints (Mormons) Tel. 815817.

821264.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

18:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
18:50 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
18:55 ..... Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

11:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
17:30 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

18:10 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Paris (RJ)  
18:20 ..... Athens (RJ)  
18:30 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
18:45 ..... London, Geneva (RJ)  
18:50 ..... Madrid, Rome (RJ)  
18:55 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
02:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:10 ..... Karachi (PK)  
11:25 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
11:40 ..... Damascus (SY)  
11:50 ..... Sanaa, Jeddah (Y)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
13:20 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
13:45 ..... Kuwait (LN)  
14:00 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
19:10 ..... Tunis (TU)  
21:15 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LF)  
22:35 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
22:55 ..... Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

### DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

07:45 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Athens (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:40 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Vienna, Chicago (RJ)  
12:50 ..... London (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:20 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
19:10 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Jeddah, Dhahran (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
21:50 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
22:15 ..... Tripoli, Damascus (RJ)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
08:30 ..... Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
09:10 ..... Damascus, Tripoli (PK)  
09:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
12:30 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
14:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
14:15 ..... Jeddah, Sanaa (Y)  
14:30 ..... Doha, Medina (GF)  
15:00 ..... Tripoli (LN)  
17:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
20:00 ..... Kuwait (TU)  
22:55 ..... Karachi (PK)

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The weather is expected to be fairly warm, with the appearance of some low clouds and north-westerly moderate winds. In Agaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Min./max. temp. 19 / 29  
Agaba ..... 24 / 37  
Deserts ..... 19 / 33  
Jordan Valley ..... 23 / 36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30.2, Agaba 38.1. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AMMAN:  
Dr. Rami Mazawi ..... 894788  
Dr. Salah Al Asoud ..... 649028  
Dr. Othman Othman ..... 74024  
Dr. Zain Zaghloul ..... 638591  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asana pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nasrallah pharmacy ..... 628672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

## NIGHT DUTY

TAXIS:  
Al Jofeh taxi ..... 776061  
Al Qasi (Abu Joudah) taxi ..... 743086  
Wisam taxi ..... 72673  
Ra'ad taxi ..... 898633  
Rawda taxi ..... 7415



## Oil shale undergoes tests in W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Samples of oil shale extracted from the Sultan area in southern Jordan underwent tests at a research centre in West Germany to determine the prospect of the use of shale as a source of fuel to produce electricity, according to Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) officials.

They said that direct burning process was used in the tests which proved that the rock was able to burn easily and without causing any form of pollution to the environment.

The officials announced that the West German centre based at Frankfurt used 72 tonnes of the Jordanian shale for tests and the results and recommendations on the exploitation of shale in Jordan will be sent to a Canadian firm which is compiling a full report on the oil shale situation in the Kingdom to be completed by the end of next month.

Another consignment of 200 tonnes of oil shale was tested in West Germany last February and technicians at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) said that the full utilisation of the energy contained in the oil shale was achieved in the tests.

They said products of the tests were: middle oil, light oil and naphtha, in addition to a by-product of sulphur produced in the process.

NRA experts estimate the Kingdom's oil shale deposit at 50 billion tonnes sufficing the country for hundreds of years.

They said that the importance of Jordan's oil shale lies in the fact that huge quantities exist close to the surface of the earth making exploitation relatively easy and not costly, and that the deposits are close to the power consumption centres.

NRA officials said that the direct burning process was useful for the generation of electric

power, and the oil shale by-product can be used in local chemical industries.

The NRA, which cooperates closely with the JEA in exploiting the Kingdom's oil shale, has sent other consignments of the rock for tests that were conducted in Finland last January.

The consignments of 75 tonnes were extracted from the Qatana, Sultan and Lajjun areas which are abundant with oil shale.

JEA officials said that the results of the burn will be used to design a 20-megawatt pilot plant, and a fullscale boiler for a 100-megawatt power plant to operate in Jordan.

On the basis of such encouraging results, and pending availability of funds, NRA intends to implement a full fledged feasibility complex that would produce sufficient electric power to boost the capacity of the national grid.

Jordan's efforts to cut on its annual oil bill is meanwhile continuing through the NRA endeavours to promote oil and gas production from Al Rishah Fields near the Iraqi border.

Last April Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib announced that Jordan will start using natural gas discovered at Al Rishah Fields for power generation early next year.

Earlier, JEA announced that plans have been made for the procurement and installation of two 30-megawatt gas turbine power generation units at the Rishah wells and work was progressing on a two stage 310-kilometre long transmission line to link Al Rishah Fields with the national grid.

The discovery of large quantities of natural gas at Al Rishah has delayed the execution of the second phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station until next year.

## Computer workshop opens at JUST

IRBID (Petra) — A three-day workshop on using computers for medical purposes opened at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) in Irbid Tuesday.

A total of 23 participants from the teaching staff at JUST, doctors and specialists from Princess Basma hospital in Irbid are taking part in the workshop.

The acting president of JUST delivered an opening address in which he underlined the importance of computers in all fields of science and technology because

of their capacity to store huge amounts of information for later use.

The introduction of computers into the various branches of science and medicine, he said, is bound to contribute greatly to the improvement of services at hospitals.

The dean of the Faculty of Medicine said the workshop was designed to teach participants to use computers especially in diagnosing medical cases and in monitoring the history of a patient's illness.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**HAI HASSAN MEETS QATARI ENVOY:** Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan received in his office Tuesday Qatar's Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Ibn Jaber Al Thani. The ambassador is paying visits to officials at the end of his tour of duty in the Kingdom.

**QATARNEH MAKES TOUR:** Zarqa Governor Eid Qataneh Tuesday made inspection tours of Wadi Al Hajar, Prince Hashem Housing Estate and the central market place. Later the governor chaired a meeting to discuss traffic issues in the governorate and health complaints put forward by the public on the services in their respective regions.

**MAN JAILED FOR 4 YEARS:** The military court has sentenced Saad Abdullah Hussein Omar to four years in prison and the payment of JD 1,500 for trafficking with hashish. The military governor Tuesday endorsed the sentence.

**COURSE FOR TEACHERS:** A two-week training course for teachers of science in government schools opened at Bani Kinana district Tuesday. The participants will be oriented on modern methods of teaching with the help of laboratory equipment.

**COURSE ON WORKING-DAY COST:** A week-long training course on assessing working-day cost opened at the Institute of Public Administration in Amman Tuesday. Participants, all from the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) will hear lectures and do practical work related to cost control and cost analysis related to daily operations at the TCC departments and field stations.

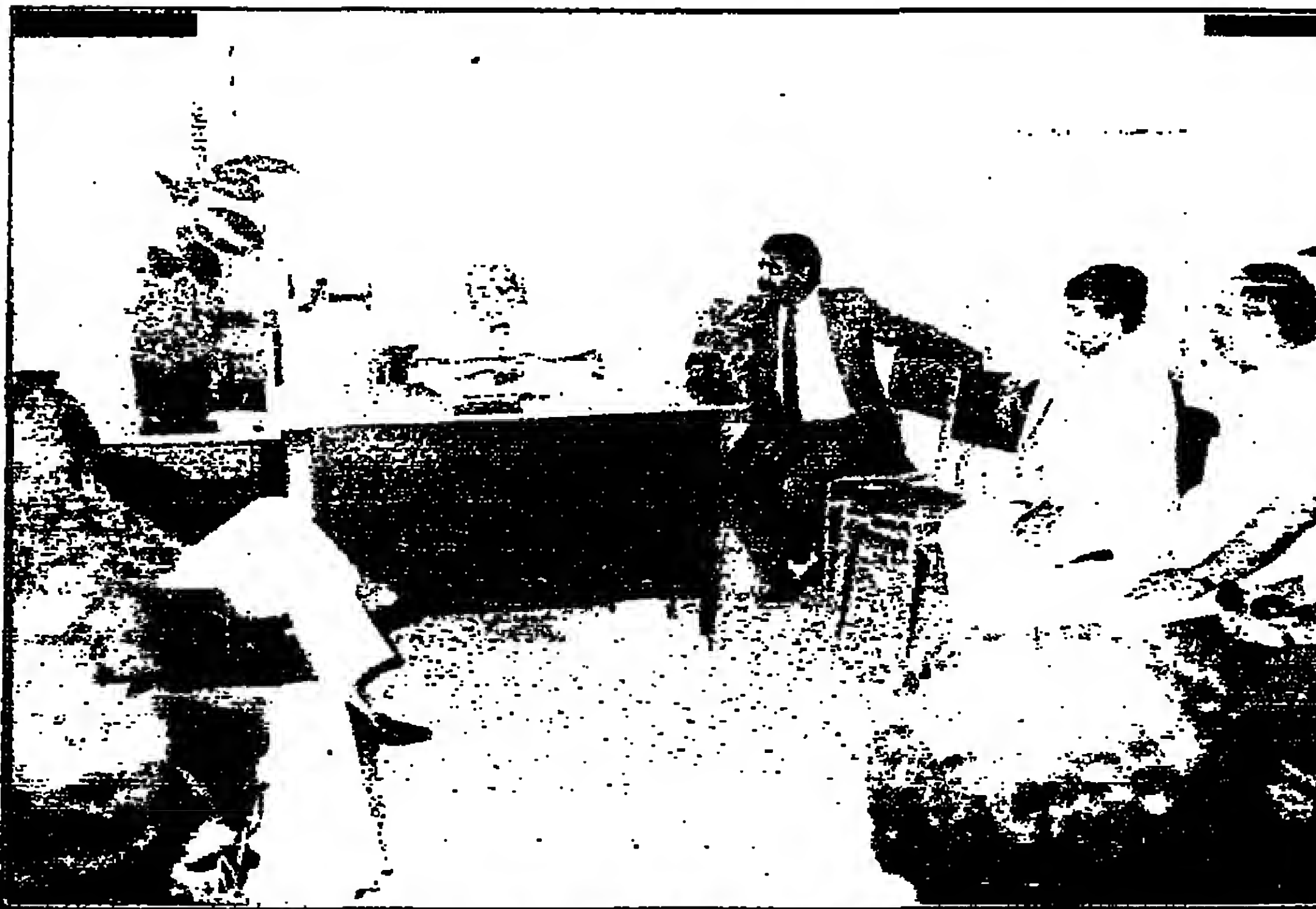
**HABIL BUDGET:** The village council of Habil in the northern Jordan Valley has a JD 61,893 budget which is to be spent this year on road construction, purchases of land for public use and the building of a new municipality.

**KILLED IN ACCIDENT:** A human leg was found inside garbage containers in Jabal Naser district in Amman and concerned authorities are holding an investigation, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic Daily. The Al Ra'i newspaper, meanwhile, reported the death of one person and the injury of several others in a road accident at Koura near Irbid.

**EXHIBITION:** Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali Monday opened an Arabic calligraphy exhibition by Nidal Kamal Tabbal at the Royal Cultural Centre. The four-day exhibition includes 73 drawings representing various forms of Arabic calligraphy.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

A calligraphy exhibition by Nidal Kamal Tabbal at the Royal Cultural Centre.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday visits Tafleh Governorate during which he opened new health centres (Petra photo).

## Hamzeh opens new health centres

TAFLEH (Petra) — Health Minister Dr. Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday opened health centres in Abu Bana, Al Barbitah, and Al 'Is in the Tafleh Governorate.

During the opening ceremony Dr. Hamzeh called on the citizens to share the responsibility with the Health Ministry so as to solve the health problems.

He pointed out that the ministry will provide the Departments of Health in the Kingdom with 35 sets of dentistry equipment according to priority procedures.

He also valued the role played by the Ministry of Education with regard to spreading health awareness among the students.

He said the Ministry of Educa-

tion's role complements the Health Ministry's within the field of health education.

The Tafleh Health Department director said that his department held regular medical tests for students during the past two years.

He added that all the children in the governorate have been inoculated and that 44,466 citizens underwent medical treatment at the medical centres during the first half of this year.

On the other hand, Dr. Hamzeh visited medical centres at Al Hasa, Jarf Al Darawish, Al Hasa Mines, and the Afra Springs.

He was accompanied by the Tafleh governor and other senior officials in the governorate.

It is noteworthy that the Health Ministry will build six medical centres in 'Ain Al Bida, Sanafha, Basira, Al Tafleh, and Al Qadi-siyah.

A tender will be shortly floated for building Al 'Is Medical Centre.

## Jordan to take part in ALO talks in Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — The Minister of Labour and Social Development will take part in a pan Arab meeting to be held in Baghdad to discuss measures on financial control.

The three-week meeting, organised by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), will start at the end of August, according to ministry officials.

They said the ALO's budget for 1988 will be among the main questions to be discussed at the

meeting.

Another announcement here Tuesday said that the Ministry of Youth will take part in an international Olympic meeting due to be held in Seoul, South Korea on Sept. 9.

The Ministry's secretary general will represent Jordan at the six-day meeting which will be devoted to paving the way for the coming Olympic Games scheduled to be held in the South Korean capital.

**POST OFFICES IN MAFAQ:** The Ministry of Telecommunications has decided to open a new post office in Mafaq this month to raise the number of such offices to four.

## Merchants can export all types of vegetables, fruits

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian merchants can export all types of vegetables and fruit without any exception during the month of August, according to a statement issued by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) Tuesday.

The statement said that merchants can not import any type of

vegetables and fruit except for sage, and dates.

It said that priority in export-import operations will be given to the provisions of an agreement concluded between the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company and the Syrian company for exports and imports of fruit and vegetables.

## Minister approves tenders for agricultural roads

JERASH (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber has approved a tender for the construction of an agricultural road to link Ain Al Qasabeh with Talaat Al Ruz at the cost of JD 5,000.

He also gave his consent to a project for opening and asphalt-ing Al Jbarat road at the cost of JD 7,000.

Ministry sources said that work on the two projects was expected

to start in the coming few days. In the Zarqa region, the ministry awarded a tender to a local company to build road shoulders for King Talal Street in Zarqa at the cost of JD 38,000.

The minister decided to appoint the district governor of Qaser in the Karak Governorate as head of a committee organising municipal elections at Rabbeh.

The minister said that Nov. 6 will be the last date for nominating candidates and Nov. 16 will be the day for municipal election.

## Firms to conduct studies to organise Amman traffic

AMMAN (J.T.) — Greater Amman Municipality has signed an agreement with international companies to conduct feasibility studies on organising traffic at three junctions in the Amman region.

A report in the local press quoted municipality officials as saying the study on junctions near the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Wadi Abdoun and Saqf Al Sail will cost JD 120,000, but the total estimated cost of con-

struction, which will also entail installation of traffic lights, will be around JD 2.5 million.

The report also said the municipality has begun a JD 16 million project to organise traffic and introduce traffic junctions along Wadi Al Haddadeh street. The report quoted the officials as saying the municipality will soon embark on implementing major projects within the Amman region to help ease traffic congestion in the capital and create exclusive space for pedestrians.

## Post offices begin accepting Mu'ta University applications

KARAK (Petra, J.T.) — Mu'ta University Tuesday announced that post offices around the Kingdom have started accepting applications by students wishing to enrol at the university's civilian wing for the 1988-1989 academic year.

An announcement by the university registrar's office said students who passed Tawjihi examinations can apply for seats in the Departments of Arabic, English, Computer and Mathematics.

A fee of JD 5 should be enclosed with the application, which will be channelled by the post offices to the appropriate department at Mu'ta University, according to the announcement.

According to the Council of Higher Education (CHE) officials at least 21,000 students of those who passed this year's Tawjihi examinations are expected to be admitted to Jordanian universities or community colleges this year.

The officials were quoted by Al Dustour Arabic daily as saying that nearly 7,000 students will be accepted by the four Jordanian universities while the rest will be admitted to local community colleges.

A total of 36,937 students passed this year's Tawjihi examinations out of a total of 64,892 who took the examination in the East and West Banks of Jordan, according to Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi last month.

Mu'ta has a military wing to which it admits candidates who pass special tests and are recommended by the Armed Forces or

the Public Security Department. Post offices are also now handling applications sent in by Tawjihi students wishing to enrol at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST).

Students with a minimum average of 85 per cent last year were allowed to apply for the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, those with at least 80 per cent averages applied for seats at the Faculties of Engineering and Pharmacy, while those with 65 per cent averages and above applied for seats at other faculties, according to officials at the University of Jordan.

The officials said, however, that the Council of Higher Education (CHE) was still studying the situation before defining averages that would be acceptable to various Jordanian universities for the coming academic year.

## Representatives of youth centres gather at Ajloun Permanent Camp

AJLOUN (Petra) — Members of youth centres' administrative boards around the Kingdom Tuesday gathered at Ajloun Permanent Camp for a five-day training seminar on promoting youth activities.

The Ministry of Youth, which organised the seminar, plans to re-organise the youth centres and develop their programmes, the ministry's secretary general said in a speech at the opening session.

He said youth centres will be increased from 33 to 80 and subsequently their members will rise from 3,000 to 15,000.

According to ministry plans, youth centres' traditional programmes will be expanded to include scientific, educational, voluntary and social activities, benefiting the local community in general and the youth sector in particular.

A ministry official in charge of the seminar said the five-day training session was bound to develop the personalities of the administration board members and orient them to useful skills and knowledge, enabling them to lead youth activities in the country.

The 90 participants will hear

lectures on youth programmes and will tour a number of youth organisations.

The Ministry of Education is another government department which caters to the needs of youth. It has organised a number of summer camps for students of government schools.

Students from the northern Jordan Valley region, taking part in summer activities, Tuesday toured tourist and archaeological sites in their area.

The 300 students came from Waqas, Masharee, Wadi Al Yabis and North Shunch.

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 372

Drawing of: Aug 2, 1988

### Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. **24489**  
Wins JD 25,000

Holder of ticket No. **67071**  
Wins JD 6,000

Holder of ticket No. **75769**  
Wins JD 3,000

Holder of ticket No. **29237**  
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **44407**  
Wins JD 1,500

Holder of ticket No. **32034**  
Wins JD 1,200

Holder of ticket No. **13703**  
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **11966**  
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD1,000 each wins JD 100  
**24480 24499 24589 25489 34489**  
**24488 24479 24389 23489 14489**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 600 each wins JD 60  
**67072 67081 67171 68071 77071**  
**67070 67061 67971 66071 57071**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 300 each wins JD 30  
**75760 75779 75869 76769 05769**  
**75768 75759 75669 74769 65769**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20  
**29238 29247 29337 20237 39237**  
**29236 29227 29137 28237 19237**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD150 each wins JD 15  
**44408 44417 44507 45407 54407**  
**44406 44497 44307 43407 34407**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD100 each wins JD 10  
**32035 32044 32134 33034 42034**  
**32033 32024 32934 31034 22034**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8  
**13704 13713 13803 14703 23703**  
**13702 13793 13603 12703 03703**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7  
**11967 11976 11066 12966 21966**  
**11965 11956 11866 10966 01966**

Ticket numbers **31064 56829 78467 23509** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **35101 24744 78049** win JD 100 each

### TICKETS ENDING WITH

**6283 4254 2009 1390 0034** Win JD 20 each **1026 7637 8756 1194 6225** Win JD 10 each

**396 995 913 191 199** Win JD 5 each

8000 tickets ending with **2** Win JD 2 each.

### COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

**40** covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in **911 385 598 379 759** Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number **371** of July 17, 1988



Walid Mustafa  
Amman — Driver  
Half first JD 12,500



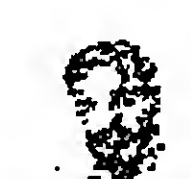
Mohammad Al Madani  
Amman — Blacksmith  
Half first JD 12,500



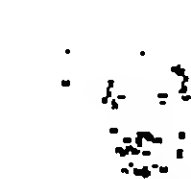
Yahya Al Amman  
Amman — Labourer  
Half second JD 3,000



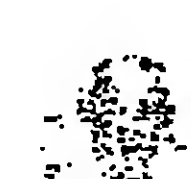
Ak Al Mashi  
Amman — Labourer  
Half third JD 1,500



Najwan Al Dinah  
Amman — Technician  
Half third JD 1,500



Fawar Abulatah  
Mafraq — Photographer  
Half fourth JD 1,250



Mamdouh Salem  
Fes — Driver  
Full fifth JD 1,500

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An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Evidence of ulterior motives

IT IS baffling to note that an Iran-Iraq ceasefire has not been agreed upon three weeks after Iran's "unconditional" acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598. Whether over procedural disputes or fundamental issues, the delay reinforces Iraq's argument that the Iranian leadership has ulterior motives and objectives other than total and comprehensive peace after eight years of bloodshed and untold suffering on both sides. Simple logic dictates that the only means to arrive at a durable settlement to any conflict is direct talks between the parties involved and Iran's apparent rejection of Iraq's demand for face-to-face negotiations before a ceasefire takes effect points to a line of Iranian thinking that dampens the enthusiasm and jubilation that followed Tehran's announcement of its acceptance of Resolution 598.

Notwithstanding the tone of "sincerity" and "urgency" for peace in recent Iranian statements, Tehran's dramatic move, which came after years of persistent refusal to respond positively to every effort for peace with Iraq, could have been only a stalling tactic aimed at gaining time before launching new offensives on the warfront with new vigour. Seen in light of the probability that it could be a long, drawn-out process between a ceasefire on the ground and a final settlement of the fundamental conflict, we cannot but conclude that Tehran might indeed be seeking to reinforce its fighting power and to pursue its designs in the region.

The immediate danger ahead of the Arabs, both in the Gulf and further west, is a U.N. announcement of a ceasefire in the Gulf without meeting the Iraqi demand for direct talks. While we can understand and appreciate the international concern to bring about a ceasefire as early as possible, we cannot accept a course of events which does not explicitly guarantee that the final outcome of the process is a durable, just, comprehensive and all-embracing Iran-Iraq peace settlement. The international community, as represented by the U.N., will be playing right into the hands of Iran by deciding upon a ceasefire without committing Iran into accepting that the ultimate goal is nothing less than total peace. In fact, peace should not only be between Baghdad and Tehran but also between Iran and other Arab Gulf states. The Iranian leadership should be dissuaded from pursuing covert actions aimed at destabilising the region through the export of their revolutionary brand of religion. But that is of course beyond the scope of Resolution 598. It therefore makes it imperative that the Arabs launch immediate moves towards ensuring that Iran, once turned away from the battlefield, will not embark on a course that could create more chaos in the region than an open war.

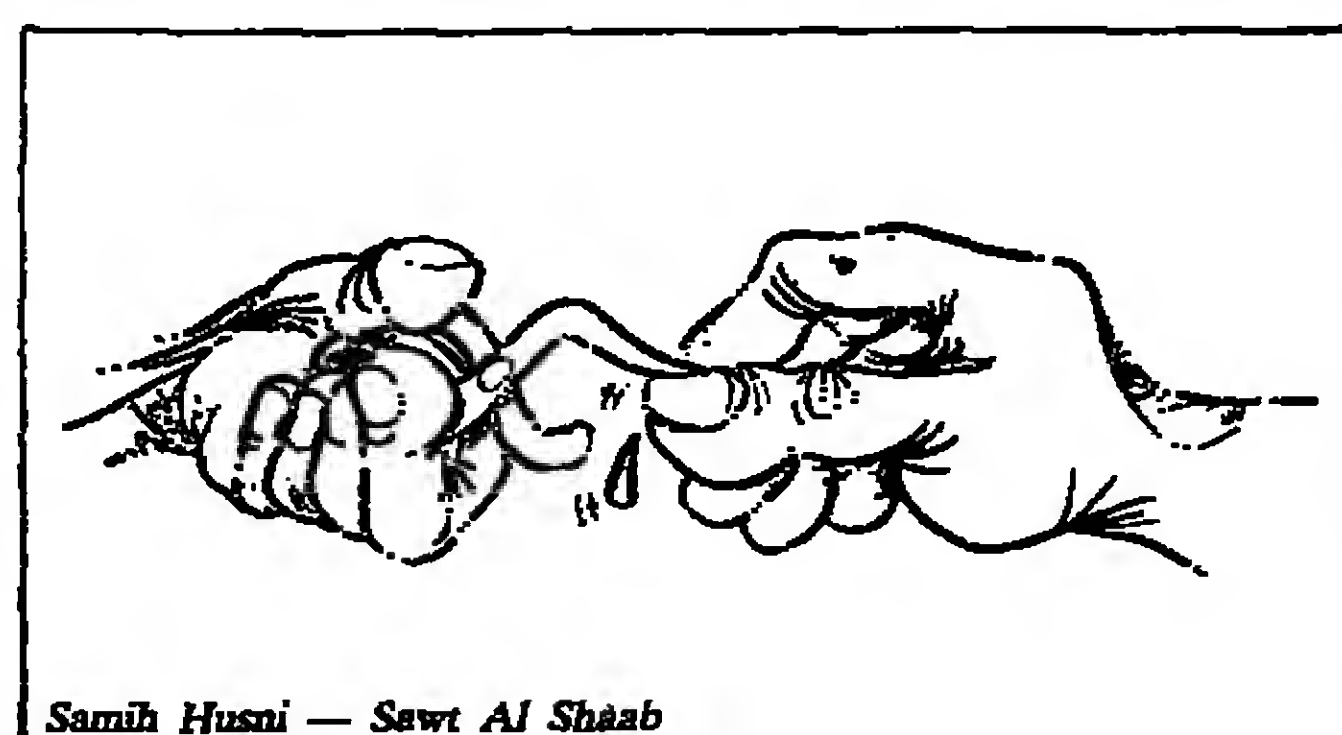
### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: A helping hand

KING Hussein in his address to the nation reaffirmed the Jordanian people's total commitment to the Arab nation and the Kingdom's strong ties with the Palestinians in a manner that can never be severed by legal or administrative measures. This is because the Kingdom upholds the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and strives to achieve its objectives of unity and freedom for all Arabs. Jordan will therefore continue the struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation on the western front exactly as Iraq does on the eastern flank, and will continue to extend a helping hand to all Arabs at all times. Jordan, driven by national commitments has offered help to Sudan, Yemen and Algeria because it truly and strongly believes in unity among Arabs. For Jordan, the Palestine question remains the prime issue and is at the top of the list of priorities. For this reason, Jordan will continue assisting the Palestinians in their drive to regain their rights and liberate their occupied lands. Jordan's response to the wishes of the PLO can by no means end the Kingdom's relations with the people of the occupied Arab lands nor can it stop Amman from offering all possible backing for the oppressed people.

#### Al Dustour: A sacred matter

NATIONAL unity among Jordanians was reaffirmed strongly in King Hussein's speech to the nation as a sacred matter that should be safeguarded under any circumstances. The King, who announced the severing of legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, gave justification for this step which, he said, came in response to the desires of the PLO; but he was keen also to underline the fact that all citizens in Jordan, regardless of their origin, enjoy the same rights and shoulder responsibilities towards the country and the Arab Nation. Unity in Jordan is something which can never be compromised because the Jordanian people believe in it as a way to progress and prosper. Maintaining strong unity among Jordanians is an insurance policy for strength, and for aborting all enemy conspiracies. Jordan upholds the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which calls for unity among Arabs; and therefore it will no doubt continue the struggle to achieve its goals and objectives.



#### Sawt Al Shaab: Stability, security and progress

THE cohesion and unity between the peoples of Palestine and Jordan over the years has resulted in stability, security and progress in this Kingdom, transforming the country into a strong fortress in the face of Zionist ambitions and plots. This unity could not have flourished and strengthened, had it not been founded on a strong, solid basis of understanding, equality and common aspirations. Through unity the Jordanians have been able to maintain their steadfastness forming a shield, protecting the Arab order and the Arab Nation's interests. Jordan has opened its arms for the Palestinians and other Arabs who had been displaced or evicted from their homeland, and has offered them security, refuge and an opportunity to survive. Jordan has done all that in true commitment to the principles and goals of the Great Arab Revolt which calls for unity among Arabs and for liberation of Arab land. The King's announcement of severing legal ties with the West Bank was a display of support for the PLO's desires to represent the Palestinians and to help protect the identity of the Palestinian Arab people. But, this response cannot mean that Jordan will give up its national commitments or responsibilities which it has honoured to this day.

## Not just another killing

The following report by Ian Black appeared in The Guardian on Friday, July 20.

JIRYIS Kunkar is just another statistic of the Palestinian uprising. But that is no comfort to his widow and four children. Nor to the hundreds of mourners who were still flocking silently to the family home in Beit Jalla yesterday, four days after he was shot dead by an Israeli soldier.

Jiryis Kunkar was 40 years old, a well-liked man who worked as a decorator in this quiet and prosperous West Bank town nestled in the gentle hills south of Jerusalem. Until this week Beit Jalla had not been greatly affected by the intifada. Most of its 12,000 residents are Christians.

It was outside the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas that the trouble began just after 11 on Sunday morning. Hundreds of young people streamed out after the service. Palestinians say it was a "peaceful parade." The Israeli army describes it as a "demonstration" whose participants were flying the banned Palestinian flag and throwing stones.

According to relatives, Jiryis had just returned from shopping in nearby Bethlehem and was about 25 yards from his house, close to St. Nicholas, when he saw Israeli soldiers chasing some youngsters who had built roadblocks out of stones.

Both sides agree that Jiryis was shot at least three times, but

otherwise their versions have little in common. His bloodstained shirt and trousers were still draped yesterday over the branches of the pomegranate tree where he fell, mortally wounded. His photocopied picture, adorned with the Arabic word *Shahid* (martyr), was tacked to the trunk, an impromptu shrine for a local hero.

The Israeli army says that the shooting was accidental. According to this version, soldiers were chasing demonstrators trying to block the main road from Bethlehem to Hebron. During the chase one soldier "slipped and fell" and three bullets were fired accidentally. The statement says an investigation is underway.

An eyewitness gives a very

different account. "I was walking in front of Jiryis. I got hit in the leg by a rubber bullet. Then I saw a jeep coming with two soldiers in it. One of them got out and shot Jiryis once in his leg.

"There was no way it could have been an accident. I saw him standing and pointing at Jiryis with his gun. Jiryis screamed. Then I walked away and heard several more shots. I'm sure I could identify the soldier. I'm telling the truth but I'm afraid to give my name."

For at least half an hour afterwards, relatives said yesterday, the soldiers would allow no one to approach Jiryis, including his sister Norma, a trained nurse, and his mother Barbara. Israeli medics finally arrived, cut off his

clothes and took him away. Around 1 p.m., Khalil Kunkar was told that his brother was in hospital in Jerusalem. But it was not until 10.30 that night that the family knew Jiryis was dead.

A cousin takes up the story: "At about 11.30 that night the soldiers came back. They burst into my house and broke windows and doors. They pointed their guns at us. My daughter, who is two, was terrified and she still is. Then they took all the men into the street and tied their hands behind their backs."

By early on Monday morning the representative of the local Israeli military governor, known to the Palestinians as Captain Yaron, agreed that 20 relatives could take part in the funeral, as

long as it took place immediately. Jiryis' bullet-riddled body was returned in an ambulance at 3 a.m. and he was buried shortly afterwards. A curfew was imposed and remained in force until dawn on Tuesday. Forty relatives and friends were arrested. Thirty-five of them were still in detention yesterday.

Jiryis Kunkar was about the 250th victim of the Palestinian intifada, depending on how you count the dead. In 1968, a year after the Israelis occupied the West Bank, he spent nine months in prison for "membership of a hostile organisation," a very common charge at the time. Since then he had never been in trouble. Yesterday would have been his 14th wedding anniversary.

## Corruption versus development

The following is part two of an article on the effect of corruption in Third World countries on development. The first part appeared yesterday. The writer is an associate professor of political science at Saint Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Indiana, USA. He has authored a book entitled *Freedom, Society and the State*. This article is reprinted from the Washington-based *Journal of Economic Growth*.

### Public-sector corruption

This type of corruption, where public officials use their positions to channel benefits to themselves, can be sub-divided into legal and illegal activities:

Illegal activities include embezzlement or the "straightforward" transfer of funds from the state treasury to the private accounts of the principal members of the ruling clique. This profiteering approach to government, the notion that government is a vehicle for plunder, is quite common in the Third World. Kleptocracy is the very apt term used to describe this phenomenon.

Another example of illegal activities is the common practice of customs officials using their positions to obtain goods and/or money from importers in return for allowing their goods, even those legally permissible, into the country. Those refusing to pay usually have their goods "lost" or damaged. This is an example of restrictive corruption: Instead of using their positions to circumvent legal obstacles to trade such as tariffs or exchange controls, they are using them to establish additional, extra-legal obstacles, thereby reducing opportunities for exchange. Payment is not a case of voluntary exchange but of extortion, or a so-called "coerced exchange." The result is the transfer of wealth from importers to officials.

It can easily be shown that society is hurt by such activities. Importers have three options: They can (a) try to get the authorities to put an end to the extortion, (b) pay the extortion bribe, or (c) cease importing into that country. The legal option is almost always bound to fail. Salaries for minor officials are often so low that such behaviour is implicitly condoned by their superiors as a necessary means of augmenting their income. Moreover, higher officials also benefit since money flows into their pockets in exchange for their acquiescence. Payment of the extortion bribe raises the cost of doing business in the country and, therefore, the prices that importers charge the local consumers. Ceasing to import reduces the quantity of goods available in local markets thereby causing shortages or price increases. Either way, society is harmed as wealth is transferred from the importers to the corrupt officials.

In contrast to the first type of public sector corruption which consists of illegal activities by public officials, the second type consists of the legal use of their positions by public officials to directly benefit themselves. This consists largely of enacting or decreeing laws or implementing policies that, either directly or indirectly, transfer wealth from its owners to the ruling elite. This method is more prevalent under democracies, including "imperfectly functioning parliamentary regimes," while straightforward embezzlement is probably more common in outright dictatorships, although the correspondence is far from perfect. Reference has already been made to the widespread use of legal subterfuges. The point is that expropriations are expropriations. Their economic impact is identical regardless of whether they are carried out through outright seizures or are undertaken under the guise of legality. By severing the connection between work and wealth, expropriation undermines the incentive to produce. Moreover, it diverts investment in time, effort and money away from activities that expand the production of wealth.

What is most significant about public sector corruption is that it consists solely of wealth transfers. By placing obstacles in the way of socially beneficial exchange it retards the production of wealth. Thus public sector corruption,

whether legal or illegal, is entirely restrictive corruption, that is, it always hampers the functioning of the market, reduces growth and restricts freedom.

### Dual sector corruption

This type of corruption, characterised by the cooperation of individuals from the public and private sectors, consists primarily of bribes. There are two points to be made at the outset. First, it makes no difference whether the transaction is initiated by private individuals or public officials. The result is the same: A mutually beneficial exchange is consummated. Second, since a bribe is a mutually beneficial transaction it must be clearly distinguished from such activities as extortion, in which one party is paid for not harming the person or property of the other, and theft, in which property is transferred from its owner to others without the former's consent.

Dual sector corruption can be subdivided into three types: (a) bribes to bureaucrats, (b) bribes to judges, and (c) bribes to politicians.

The bureaucrat is responsible for executing the laws and policies of the regime. The opportunities for bribing bureaucrats are directly related to the scope of the government's activities. Since such government policies as price controls, licensing restrictions, immigration controls and tariffs place obstacles in the way of socially beneficial exchange, they present clear opportunities for expansive corruption. Evading price controls or tariffs by bribing bureaucrats to permit smuggling or black marketeering, evading licensing restrictions or immigration/emigration controls by bribing bureaucrats to ignore illegal entry into an occupation or the country are obvious cases in point. It should be remembered, however, that bribery arises as a response to artificial restrictions and distortions of market mechanisms imposed by the government.

An examination of the effects of bribery in the allocation of licences, a common practice, will make this clear. Licences are granted in two forms: 1) the government can establish a price for licences and sell them to whomever is willing to pay and (2) the government can limit access to the field by permitting a limited number of licences to be issued. Assume, in the former case, that the government charges \$1,000 for a licence.

If a corrupt bureaucrat charged \$1,000 for either a counterfeit licence or for permission to enter the occupation without a licence, it would be immaterial to the individual, other things being equal, whether he paid the bribe or purchased a government licence. By reducing his charge to \$900 the bureaucrat could tip the scales in his favour. The result is clearly a benefit to society. Paying the bribe rather than purchasing the licence has reduced the individual's cost of doing business by \$100.

The reduced cost facilitates entry into the field, thereby introducing an element of competition into an otherwise monopolistic situation. The resulting lower prices and increased efficiency serve to reduce the economic harm to society caused by the establishment of the licensing restrictions.

If, however, the number of licences, and therefore the number of operators in a field, were strictly fixed by the government, the bureaucrat could not simply sell additional licences or permit individuals to enter the field informally. But if the number of available licences were below the demand for them he would be in a position to accept bribes or receive kickbacks from those desiring licences. It is not uncommon, as an Indian investigatory

committee put it, for "each licence (to) fetch anything between one hundred per cent to five hundred per cent of its face value," i.e., its governmentally decreed price.

Granting licences to those offering the highest bribes, and then pocketing the difference between the bribe and the official price of the licence, not only benefits the bureaucrat but, more importantly, insures that the licences are allocated efficiently, since those able to offer the highest bribes are the most productive and efficient firms. The result, once again, is that the corruption serves to reduce the harm of the government policy.

In short, these bribes are the grease that keep the wheels of the economy running. Without them, a few producers would enjoy a monopoly. The bribes increase competition and thereby raise the choices available to consumers, reduce prices and, just as importantly, new jobs are created in businesses, which, if licensing requirements were met, would not exist.

The striking difference between the results of food price controls imposed in Brazil and Chile during the 1960s, graphically illustrates the beneficial effects of the activities described. "In Chile the bureaucracy acted loyally to maintain price controls." Food shortages and inflation quickly followed. "In Brazil, however, the bureaucracy's ineffectiveness sabotaged the enforcement of price controls, and prices received by producers were allowed to rise." The result was increased food supplies and very little inflation.

Cases like this are neither unique to the Third World nor limited to the modern age. According to one scholar, "the honesty and efficiency of the French bureaucracy were in great measure responsible for the stifling of economic innovation and progress during the 18th century. By way of contrast, the laxity of the British administration permitted the subversion of Colbertism, and allowed the new economic processes and activities to flourish." In all of these cases, "we see the success of entrepreneurs and corrupt officials in producing a more effective policy than the government."

Not all bureaucratic corruption is expansive, however. Some is clearly restrictive. This is the case when the local police or other public officials are bribed to ignore theft, private sector extortions, or murder. Local police accepting bribes to allow a theft ring to operate in their jurisdiction is a case of restrictive corruption. The "exchange" benefits the police and the ring, but it is

not socially beneficial. The reason should be clear. Expansive corruption is beneficial because it helps to create an "enabling environment," that is, an environment which enables or allows development to occur. Such an environment is nearly identical to the classical liberal society based on the legal protection of person and property. In such a society individuals would have the right to engage in any noninvasive activities they desired, i.e., in any activities that did not entail the use of force, fraud or the threat of force against others. Without such an environment, "foreign capital will stay away, domestic capital will either leave the country or go into short-term speculative rather than long-term productive investments." The result is that the country "will continue travelling down the road to further decline."

The evidence regarding the use of capital, domestic and foreign, clearly confirms this analysis. The lesson here is obvious: Corruption generally occurs when limits are placed on freedom. The freer the society, the less likely that corruption exists, largely because it is not necessary.

By undermining the security of both person and property, the theft ring makes normal business practices riskier and more costly, i.e., it places obstacles in the way of development. The obvious result is to reduce or restrict opportunities for productive exchange, as businessmen are forced to either "take their business elsewhere," or purchase insurance to cover their losses, thereby increasing their costs of doing business. Either way, economic development is impeded or even reversed.

Bribing judges has been roundly condemned by most, if not all, commentators on the subject. According to its critics it permits wealthy lawbreakers to buy their way out of punishment; it violates the principle of the rule of law; and it demoralises and alienates the citizenry. In fact judge-bribing does not differ in any relevant respect from bureaucrat-bribing. Judge-bribing would be economically beneficial when used to circumvent punishments from violating laws prohibiting the nonviolent or noninvasive use of one's property. Thus, bribing a judge to obtain a favourable ruling in cases pertaining to offences such as smuggling, entering an occupation without a licence, black marketeering, violating price controls, or bribing public officials to receive exemptions from such laws — so-called "defensive bribing" — would fall into the category of expansive corruption. To the extent that such acts

become known, they could act to stimulate development by rendering person and property more secure. Even if society becomes demoralised or disillusioned by such corruption, the effect may not be an impediment to development, for cynicism may well "act as a solvent on traditional inhibitions" and lead to "increased self-seeking in the rest of the society," in which case "economic development may be furthered."

However, judge-bribing in cases of murder, rape and theft is both immoral and economically detrimental. By placing the person and property of individuals in jeopardy it would render the society less secure. To the extent that it is successful it would undermine the "enabling environment," and thus impede development. Judge-bribing of this type would fall into the category of restrictive corruption.

Politician-bribing is the third type of dual sector corruption. The politician is the one who creates the laws and policies of the society. Bribing politicians to obtain laws that are beneficial to oneself or one's group is nothing new and doubtless takes place in every society. The question is: what are its effects? Is the practice socially beneficial or harmful?

It is certainly possible for a law or policy benefiting an individual or group to also benefit society at large.

Laws against murder, theft and pollution are cases in point. It is also possible for both particular individuals or groups and society to benefit by the repeal of a law or policy. Price controls and licensing restrictions are examples. The difficulty is that the confluence of individual and public benefits does not usually provide a sufficient motive for action. In fact, the opposite is more often the case. The repeal of a tariff, for example, will benefit society by lowering prices. But even though the aggregated benefits may be quite large, they are diffused throughout society. They may amount to only a few dollars per individual.

This essay distinguishes between two fundamentally different types of corruption: restrictive corruption which reduces opportunities for socially beneficial exchange, thereby retarding economic growth; and expansive corruption which, by expanding the opportunities for socially productive exchange, is economically beneficial.

It needs to be stressed, however, that corruption is beneficial only in context. By placing obstacles in the way of freedom and socially beneficial exchange, in-

tervention, of which restrictive corruption is one form, tends to be economically retarding. Evading laws and policies that are economically detrimental was referred to as expansive corruption. Consequently, expansive corruption is beneficial relative to the situation: it helps to undo the harm created by government-imposed obstacles to economic freedom. In a purely non-interventionist society expansive corruption could not exist since there would be no obstacles in the way of economic freedom and socially productive exchange.

It follows that expansive corruption is positively correlated with restrictive corruption. Since restrictive corruption places obstacles in the way of socially productive exchange, it generates incentives for evasion, i.e., for expansive corruption. There is also positive correlation between corruption and the scope of government activities: the more interventionist the government, the greater the corruption. Though obviously scanty, the empirical data seems to confirm this. There is an abundance of evidence to show that the amount of corruption found in such quasi-totalitarian societies as the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the Peoples Republic of China is enormous. One author, for example, refers to the Soviet Union, where the state attempts to exercise universal control, as a universally corrupt society.

The relevant distinction is not between developed and undeveloped societies, but between limited and unlimited states. The more unlimited the state — the larger the scope of its activities — the greater the incidence of corruption, both restrictive and expansive.

The policy implications are clear. Those concerned about either corruption and/or economic development should focus their attention on reducing the scope of government activities which tempt and encourage corruption. Such an effort would reduce both types of corruption and encourage economic growth and development. Restrictive corruption would be reduced because as government activities are restricted there would be fewer opportunities for using it as a vehicle for transferring wealth, and thus less time, money and effort would be invested in such attempts. And since expansive corruption is positively correlated with restrictive corruption, the former would decline in the same proportion as the latter. Moreover, there would be less of a need to engage in such activities as the government restrictions on freedom which prompt them are reduced.

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An American F-16 fighter plane

## Compromise worked out to remove obstacles to U.S.-Kuwait arms deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A dispute between Congress and the administration that threatened to derail a planned \$1.9-billion military sale to Kuwait may be on the way to being resolved, according to officials and congressional aides.

The proposed sale, which includes 40 F-16 fighter planes and a variety of missiles, had aroused opposition in Congress because some congressmen contend that the weapons could be used against Israel.

In an action that administration officials said jeopardized the whole deal, the Senate three weeks ago voted 75-15 for an amendment by Senator Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat, to strip 300 Maverick missiles from the package.

Under a proposed compromise the composition of the Maverick sale would be changed and the administration would provide Congress with assurances designed to remove concerns that the planes could be used against Israel.

State Department officials were cautiously optimistic that the compromise would enable the deal to go through.

"We're moving in the right direction," an official said. An aide to representative Mel Levine, a California Democrat who had questioned officials on the sale, said it appeared that the compromise "will resolve the opposition."

In order to halt the sale both houses of Congress must vote.



Britain's Tornado fighter

against it.

Under the original deal, Kuwait was to buy 200 model D Mavericks used primarily to destroy tanks and 100 new model G Mavericks intended for use against larger targets including warships. Both types of missile are infrared guided.

Under the compromise Kuwait would buy 300 Maverick G missiles.

Last year Congress blocked administration plans to sell 1,600 Maverick D missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Maverick G has not previously been sold abroad.

The compromise also includes assurances that the delivery of the Mavericks would be delayed until the F-16s were operational. Officials say the planes could not be delivered before three years' time.

In addition, the compromise

contains assurances that Kuwait could not base the planes outside of the country, that their range could not be extended with aerial refuelling equipment, and that the sale would not set a precedent for selling arms to another country.

In a related development, Saudi Arabia said Monday that U.S.-Saudi relations remained strong in spite of the American reluctance to sell arms to the kingdom.

But in a government statement released by the embassy here, it said it reserves the right to seek arms elsewhere "without restrictions or preconditions" if Washington does not provide for its military needs.

The statement said it wanted to address recent news reports that suggested relations between the two countries stood to suffer by the U.S. refusal to sell arms to

Saudi Arabia.

The refusal led Saudi Arabia last month to agree to purchase from Britain some \$17 billion in Tornado fighter planes, tanks, ammunition and two British-designed airbases.

The sale made Britain the largest arms supplier to Saudi Arabia, supplanting the United States.

"It was not our intention to comment on these reports until they began to cast certain doubts on the nature of the existing relations between the kingdom and the U.S.," the Saudi statement said.

"Hence, it became imperative to clarify that such matters will not affect, either in the short-term or long-term, the strength of the ties between the two nations, the roots of which stretch back half a century," it said.

## Fadlallah says U.S. hostages could be freed by November

BEIRUT (AP) — The spiritual guide of pro-Iranian extremists says American hostages held in Lebanon may be freed by the U.S. presidential election next November.

"I do not have any detailed information on the hostages issue within the context of U.S.-Iranian relations," said Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah in an interview published by the Paris-based Al Moustakbal magazine.

"But I have a feeling that the problem of the hostages is an essential factor in the American presidential election because their card will be of no importance after the elections," Fadlallah told the Arabic-language weekly. It went on the newsstands in Beirut Tuesday.

Fadlallah has previously predicted that the fate of the nine American hostages would be determined at the U.S. presidential election. But this was the first time he suggested they would be freed during the election campaign. The election is due Nov. 8.

"My feeling is that the American hostages issue will be completely resolved just as the issue of the French hostages was," said Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizbullah (Party of God).

Hizbullah is believed to be an umbrella for underground extremists holding most of the 18 foreigners missing in Lebanon since March 1985.

The last three French hostages in Lebanon were freed May 4, a few days before the French presidential election in which incumbent Socialist Francois Mitterrand defeated right-wing Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

There was widespread speculation that Chirac pulled off the French hostages release in a deal with Iran in a bid to improve his election chances.

An Anglican archbishop just back from a mission in Tehran said in London Monday Church of England envoy Terry Waite

and the other hostages might be released by the end of the year.

"I would not be surprised if Terry Waite and the others were released before the end of the year," David Penman, the archbishop for Melbourne, told a news conference in Canterbury.

The Church of England sent Bishop David Brown to Lebanon to speak to Christian leaders about four Iranians who disappeared while travelling in a Christian-controlled zone outside Beirut in July 1982.

They were presumed kidnapped but no-one claimed responsibility. There have been unconfirmed reports they were killed.

In Al Moustakbal's interview, Fadlallah said the United States and Iran were bound to normalise their relations now that the almost eight-year-old Gulf war was nearing its end.

"The United States has now the pressing issue of the hostages that is figuring in the presidential election. In this context it is possible to resolve the issue of the Iranian frozen assets in the United States," Fadlallah said.

"I believe such problems can now be resolved directly between Iran and the United States, exactly as the problem with France was settled," he added.

Iran has said it could intercede to obtain the hostages' freedom if the United States agreed to release billions of dollars in frozen Iranian assets in the United States.

The issue of the frozen assets and claims against them are being negotiated in a special commission in the Hague, Netherlands.

The United States has rejected any deal or payment of ransom. Arms were sold to Iran in 1986 in hopes of influencing the release of Americans held hostage

in Lebanon even though the Reagan administration steadfastly refused to deal with "terrorists."

"The U.S. is not ready to give arms to Iran, but the issue of the Iranian assets is viewed as an Iranian-American problem and the American people have no objection to discussing it now," Fadlallah said.

In addition to the nine Americans, the hostages include three Britons, an Irishman, an Italian, an Indian, a West German and two unidentified men.

In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley confirmed Monday that the United States received a message from Iran late last week responding to an earlier U.S. proposal for establishing a dialogue at an "authoritative level."

The Iranian message, transmitted through an unidentified third party, was received July 29, the deputy spokeswoman said. "I don't really have any further details other than to say that I can confirm that a message was received from Iran through a third



Sheikh Hussein Fadlallah

party. There was nothing new in it beyond what has been said publicly," she said.

"I'm not offering any further characterisation of it," Oakley said when asked if the United States considers the Iranian message as a step forward. "We simply said that we had sent a message. We've had a response."

"We consider it an authoritative response," Oakley continued. Early last month, Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters aboard his plane en route to Asia that the United States had received several probes from Iran in recent months seeking a dialogue. He said the United States had asked Iran to designate an authoritative channel for conducting such a dialogue, but until last week, there had been no Iranian response.

## Jailed Arab undergoes identity check in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — An Arab suspect wanted by the United States for the bombing of an American passenger jet was brought before an Athens district attorney Tuesday for an identity check.

District Attorney Ioannis Lambropoulos said he was convinced that the man's real name was Mohammad Rashid, 39, and not Mohammad Hamdan, as the suspect claimed.

"That's who I said he was. It's now a matter for the council to decide," the district attorney told reporters after the 40-minute closed-door examination.

Lambropoulos will submit his findings to a three-member appeals council that will rule on the Arab's identity within the week.

"He (the district attorney) confirmed the identity so it now goes to the council to decide... If they reach the same conclusion, then we will go into the substance of the issue," Rashid's lawyer, Spyros Fitrakis, told reporters.

An appeals council ruling identifying the suspect as Rashid would open the way for an extradition hearing. The U.S. has charged that Rashid planted a bomb aboard a Pan Am Jumbo jet in 1982.

## Wounded Greek-Cypriot national guardsman dies

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A young Greek-Cypriot national guardsman, shot by Turkish troops Sunday, died of his wounds in hospital Tuesday, said an official announcement.

Evagoras Evagorou, 19, was shot when he attempted to cross a deserted narrow street in the old walled city of Nicosia, part of the heavily fortified buffer zone splitting the capital.

A Cyprus government statement said the shooting was "utterly unjustified and provocative." It charged Evagorou was shot in cold blood after being invited by a Turkish guard on the other side of the street to come over for a cigarette.

A statement by the foreign ministry of the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state in the Turkish-occupied northern part of the island said Evagorou was warned several times he was dangerously close to the Turkish position.

It added that the Turkish soldier warned Evagorou three times by shouting "halt" in Greek three times, and then by firing once into the air, before shooting

and wounding him.

A subsequent statement by the Cyprus Defence Ministry denied that there had been any Turkish warning. It added the shooting was a "deliberate provocation," pointing out that Evagorou crossed the narrow street unarmed, wearing only shorts and no shirt to talk to the Turkish soldier.

The ministry statement criticised the United Nations peace force, which patrols the buffer zone, for failing to prevent such incidents.

Defence Minister Andreas Alonitis said soldiers from both sides sometimes exchanged cigarettes, fruit, or insults in Nicosia where the buffer zone is only metres wide in places.

"We try to discourage it," he said, but added that exchanges were human and unavoidable when bored youngsters stared at one another most of the day.

Turkish-Cypriot troops shot dead a Greek-Cypriot soldier in the same part of Nicosia in 1983.

Greek-Cypriot police May 28 this year shot dead a Turkish soldier after he killed a Greek-

Cypriot guard called to investigate a reported rape attempt.

A Turkish Cypriot was killed after he clashed with U.N. troops patrolling the buffer zone a week earlier. Two Austrian soldiers were wounded in the shooting.

Ankara alone recognises the small state Turkish-Cypriots proclaimed in 1983 and which is supported by 29,000 Turkish troops.

In Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan met Cyprus President George Vassiliou Monday and pledged U.S. support for a new round of United Nations-sponsored talks on resolving the dispute between the island's Greek and Turkish communities.

Vassiliou, talking to reporters after a half-hour meeting with Reagan, said the president told him he "wants to support us and he wants to see progress being made through the negotiations at the U.N."

The Cypriot president, who took office Feb. 28 and whose

meeting with Reagan was his first, said the president had "accepted as a concept" his June 2 proposal for the withdrawal of Turkish forces, disbanding the Cyprus National Guard and reunifying the island with an emphasis on improving living conditions for Turkish Cypriots.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater, asked about Vassiliou's comments, at first appeared to endorse a withdrawal of an estimated 35,000 Turkish forces that have occupied the northern part of the island since 1974.

"The president of course, as Mr. Vassiliou said, has always advocated the removal of foreign forces," he said.

But, pressed on the issue by reporters, Fitzwater said he intended to say that Reagan in general terms supported the removal of foreign troops from nations around the world.

"But in this case we have not taken a position on any internal aspects of the conflict, only that the appropriate place to begin is with the U.N. negotiations," he said.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israeli general says Syria planning war

TEL AVIV (AP) — The commander of Israel's northern forces warned Syria was planning a war against the Zionist state to recapture the Golan Heights, the Maariv daily reported Tuesday. Major-General Yossi Peled spoke to members of the Labour Party as they toured the Golan Monday, Maariv said. "Syria is definitely planning another war against Israel. Her clear mission is the Golan Heights, but if the campaign succeeds, as she hopes, then Syria has other missions afterward like Tiberias, Afula, Safed and more," Peled said, listing three cities in Galilee. Peled said despite Syria's dire economic straits, the army has concentrated in recent years on purchasing advanced weapons and improving the air force.

### Airliner report goes to U.S. central command

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. navy team which investigated the July 3 downing of an Iranian airliner by an American cruiser in the Gulf presented its report to the central command in Tampa Monday, defence officials said. But the officials, who asked not to be identified, said release of an unclassified version of the report is not expected until later this month after it is reviewed by the Pentagon Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci. Controversy has swirled around the incident, in which the navy electronic warfare cruiser Vincennes mistook the Iranian

A-300 Airbus for an Iranian F-14 fighter jet and shot it down, killing all 290 passengers and crew. The defence officials said Rear Admiral William Fogarty, who headed a six-member team which returned from the Gulf late last week, presented the report to Marine General George Crist Monday.

### Ethiopian ambassador arrives in Somalia

MOGADISHU (R) — Ethiopia's first ambassador to Somalia for 11 years has arrived in Mogadishu following the restoration of diplomatic relations. The new ambassador, Asmaw Kelem, arrived in Mogadishu last week and officials said he was expected to present his credentials to President Mohammad Siad Barre shortly. Ethiopia and Somalia severed diplomatic relations in 1977 when they went to war over the disputed Ogaden region.

### Bahraini crown prince named acting premier

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa has been appointed acting prime minister while Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Sulman Al Khalifa recuperates from an operation, the Gulf News Agency said Tuesday. Sheikh Khalifa underwent an operation in Riyadh last week but no details were given.

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## Economists expect world trade to grow 5% in '88

GENEVA (R) — World trade should expand by five per cent in 1988, the same rate as last year, despite threats of protectionism and resurging inflation, GATT economists said Wednesday.

In an annual forecast called The International Trade Report for 1987/88, the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said the most striking feature of the world economy over the last year was its "unexpected resiliency."

"Most current projections anticipate that output growth this year and next will be very close to the three per cent recorded in 1987 — not spectacular, but much better than was being forecast as recently as six months ago," it said.

The GATT team, headed by Richard Blackhurst, cited what it called the relative stability of major currencies since December and progress in reducing the U.S. budget deficit as positive elements in the current economic climate.

A recent strengthening of domestic demand in Japan, and an increase in the personal savings rate in the United States were beginning to correct the trade imbalances, the report added.

But the 67-page document warned the exchange rate mechanism on its own was not sufficient to bring about the changes in trade volumes needed to reduce a current account imbalance, and must be coupled

with appropriate fiscal policies. It cited problems which continue to cast a "cloud of uncertainty" over world economy's outlook: The Third World debt problem, chronic unemployment in many countries, and the large current account imbalances of the three leading nations (Japan, the United States and West Germany).

"Recurring fears of a possible resurgence of inflation — resulting, for example, from exchange rate depreciation or high levels of capacity utilisation — and protectionist pressures are two more reasons why recent upward revision in forecasts of economic growth have been coupled with warnings about complacency."

"The GATT report said five consecutive years of growth had brought the volume of world merchandise trade to a record level — 25 per cent above that of 1982. The value of merchandise exports jumped by about 16.5 per cent last year to a record \$2,475 billion, thanks to greater volume, higher petroleum prices, dollar depreciation, and the impact of dollar prices on national inflation rates."

Trade in manufactures, measured in volume, expanded by 5.5 per cent last year, a rise of 1.5 per cent from 1986, to be the driving

force behind the overall growth in merchandise volume.

The GATT economists reported a marked change in U.S. trade performance, as imports of manufactured goods expanded by only six per cent against 13.5 per cent in 1986. Exports jumped by 16 per cent against 7.5 per cent in 1986.

But four Asian states — the so-called "little dragons," Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan — combined to account for nine per cent of world exports in manufactures and six per cent of imports last year.

Electronic products and chemicals were the most dynamic sectors of world trade in manufactures, and now represent 12 per cent and 13.5 per cent of overall volume.

World agricultural output declined for the first time since 1950, by an estimated three per cent.

Despite greater commercial policy friction between major nations and increasing resort to export subsidies, trade in farm goods expanded by 4.5 per cent last year — for its best performance since 1981.

The GATT report noted stronger commodity prices this year, but called for agricultural discipline: "Improvements since the beginning of 1987 do nothing to reduce the urgency of long overdue reforms of trade-related policies in agriculture."

In contrast, trade in mining products rose by one per cent.

## Indian industrialists to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Federation of Indian Chambers of Industry and Commerce will send a team to Jordan to discuss the prospect of launching joint industrial ventures, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper.

The report said that Amman Chamber of Industry President

Khalid Abu Hassan received a letter from the Indian federation which said that a date for the visit was still to be fixed.

The report said that during the team's visit, a Jordanian-Indian investment seminar will be organised here to promote bilateral cooperation in industry. The seminar will be attended

by businessmen from both countries in implementation of an initial understanding reached on this subject during a visit to India last April by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The report said that the Amman Chamber of Industry will submit a working paper to the seminar outlining areas of joint cooperation.

## Japanese businesses seek Jordanian partners

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian businessmen and industrialists have been sounded out by the Amman Chamber of Industry about their desires and needs for launching cooperation and joint ventures with Japanese firms and industrial businesses.

The chamber's president Khalid Abu Hassan, in a questionnaire distributed here, said

there was an opportunity for small and medium size businesses to be launched jointly with Japanese institutions, and a chance for expanding existing projects for better production.

The questionnaire also offers the Japanese side's desire to explore export/import prospects with different Jordanian merchants.

## Study proposes Arab body to settle trade payments

BAHRAIN (OPECNA) — The Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture has proposed the establishment of an Arab body to settle trade payments.

The proposal also involves the setting up of an Arab bank to finance inter-Arab trade.

Commenting on the current and future trends of inter-Arab trade, the study said the Arab trading bank would become all the more necessary as declining oil revenues began to "cut deep

into the ability of some Arab states to pay hard currencies for import requirements."

The federation, which based its findings on a commissioned study, expressed the hope that the Arab Monetary Fund would endorse the idea of the Arab trade bank.

The federation said the creation of the proposed bank would increase trade exchanges between Arab states, a first step towards Arab economic integration.

## Gulf Arab oil ministers to hold talks next month

KUWAIT (AP) — Oil ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council may meet in September to discuss the glut on the world oil market and the stability of oil prices, the Kuwait News Agency reported Tuesday.

Citing unidentified sources, KUNA said the GCC secretariat is consulting with the oil ministers of the six nations to finalise an exact date for the meeting at the organisation's headquarters in Riyadh.

The GCC is comprised of four member nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — along with Bahrain and Oman.

The sources said that the ministers were keen to find a means of driving prices up to the OPEC benchmark of \$18 a barrel.

Oil prices have been running an average \$3 below the benchmark price.

## Arab official foresees boom in Gulf shipping

KUWAIT (R) — The chief executive of the Arab World's largest shipping firm Monday predicted a boom in Gulf shipping after the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war ends.

Saud Abdul Aziz Al Zamel of the United Arab Shipping Company (UASC), owned by six Gulf Arab governments, said the Gulf would win back traffic lost to the Red Sea and witness a surge in trade linked to reconstruction in Iran and Iraq.

"We definitely expect that with the end to military operations there will be a great improvement in trade in the Gulf region," Zamel told Reuters in an interview.

Gulf trade has been slashed by the closure of Iraqi and northern Iranian ports and hundreds of attacks by both combatants on merchant shipping in the strategic waterway.

Zamel predicted that after a ceasefire took hold, Kuwaiti and Saudi Gulf ports would handle much of the cargo for Iraq that now transits through Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba.

He also saw Kuwait reemerging as a reexport centre for northern Iranian ports, shut down in the early days of the war.

"In subsequent stages... maybe

in four years... the reconstruction of war damage will increase the level of activity and will probably bring things to the congestion of the 1970s," he said.

He was referring to bottlenecks at Gulf ports during the 1970s oil boom, when ships waited as long as 50 days to unload.

But Zamel cautioned that financing problems in both Iran and Iraq were likely to slow the pace of recovery. Kuwaiti and Saudi ports were likely to take a big share of the boom because Iranian and Iraqi ports needed time for dredging, repairs and construction of roads, storage and other infrastructure.

UASC says it carries one-fourth of the container traffic between Europe and the Gulf and most of the region's bulk cargo.

Zamel said he expected the firm to turn a profit this year for the first time since 1982, when the war and falling world oil prices sent the region into economic recession.

In 1987, Kuwait-based UASC cut its losses to \$9 million from \$61 million in 1986 because of improved freight rates and more efficient use of its fleet, which consists of 33 bulk ships and 14 container vessels.

## Raw material prices rise to 1980 level

WASHINGTON (AP) — World prices for raw materials, which have been depressed for years, rose to the 1980 level and beyond in June, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported Monday.

The current rise began in February and hit six per cent in June, the biggest month-to-month increase this year, said the fund's monthly "IMF Memorandum."

Some of the biggest increases were in crops hit by the drought in the United States, although the fund did not refer to the cause.

It noted that the rise was particularly sharp for maize (33.2 per cent); soybeans (23.5 per cent) and wheat (16.2 per cent).

These increases are in terms of the U.S. dollar. In dollar terms, raw material prices overall were five per cent above the 1980 level. They reached the 1980 level in terms of the fund's "Special Drawing Rights, (SDRs)."

The value of the SDR is based on a weighted average of the Japanese yen, the Deutschmark, the French franc and the British pound as well as the dollar.

Monday the SDR was worth \$1.297.

Figuring price changes in SDRs reduces the effect of a rise or drop in any of the five currencies.

The fund noted that the price of the dollar rose sharply in June: 4.03 per cent, when the volume of trade with each country is taken into account. The dollar was up more than 10 per cent against the yen between June 1987 and June 1988 though it dropped against the currencies of most leading countries.

In dollar terms prices for commodities rose 36.8 per cent in that period. In SDR terms the rise was 30.8 per cent.

In June of this year there were also price increases for raw materials that should help Third World countries. They have long been complaining that they suffer from unfavourable terms of trade: Rising prices for industrial goods they have to import, and a fall in the price of the raw materials they have to sell.

June saw a 19.8 per cent rise in the price of aluminium, 19 per cent in free market sugar, 17.8 per cent in ground nut oil, 17.5 per cent in palm oil, 16.1 per cent in zinc and smaller increases for copper, tin, lead, coffee and rubber.

There was a drop, however, in prices for nickel, iron ore, hides, logs, cocoa and tea, which are also important Third World products.

The fund's figures cover 34 different commodities, not including coal, oil, or other fuels.

## Italy seeks to step up trade links with Iran

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero flew to Iran with a team of business leaders Tuesday to pursue Italy's diplomatic role in the Gulf and foster trade.

Ruggiero was the first Western government minister to visit Iran since negotiations to end the Gulf war started last month.

He was to attend a meeting of an Italian-Iranian trade commission and meet Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a spokesman said.

The meeting of the trade commission is its first since the fall of the shah in 1979 and is intended

to give Italian industry a head start in seeking orders to participate in rebuilding Iran's economy if there is peace in the Gulf.

Italian industrialists want to develop the Iranian market in food, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Car giant Fiat has voiced an interest in exporting cars and agricultural machinery and in possibly starting an assembly line in Iran.

The talks will also focus on Italian demands for repayment of sums worth around \$1.4 billion owed by Iran to Italian industry, relating to several big projects started by the shah. They include construction of port facilities at Bandar Abbas.

## U.S. bank, Soviet Union to help Iraq build plants

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. government's Export-Import (Exim) Bank will help the still-embattled government of Iraq buy \$8.6 million worth of U.S. equipment for a new plant to make tires, it was announced Monday.

The equipment will come from Soveray Machine Equipment Co. of Ohio, the bank's announcement said. Soveray will build some new machines for the Iraqis and refurbish some used ones from American plants.

Iraq's ministry of heavy industries will pay for the equipment with a letter of credit issued by the Rafidain Bank in Iraq, through the Irving Trust Company in New York. Payment will be guaranteed to the New York Bank by an insurance policy from the Foreign Credit Insurance Association, which is owned by the Export-Import Bank.

Exim will also guarantee a \$3.3 million loan to Soveray for work-

ing capital, issued by Society National Bank in Cleveland.

Exim's main function is to promote sales of U.S. goods in other countries by loans to foreign importers and by other forms of financial help.

Under a contract signed last week, the Soviet Union will build a thermo-electric power plant in Iraq.

The plant, scheduled to be commissioned in 1992, is being developed under a programme to increase Iraq's electricity output in order to meet growing demand.

Electricity consumption in Iraq has increased nearly 14 times since 1986.

At present, Iraq's power output potential is sufficient to be exported to neighbouring countries, including Turkey and Kuwait.

Under a \$45 million programme, the country is building 14 new power sub-stations.

## London coffee futures plunge to new 7-year low

LONDON (R) — London Robusta grade coffee prices plunged to their lowest levels for seven years Tuesday afternoon, the second such collapse in less than a week.

Traders said the movement reflected a sharp decline in New York coffee Monday, prompted in part by continued concern over the future of talks between members of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), an association of the world's coffee producing and consuming nations.

Robusta coffee, a cheaper grade, for September delivery was trading at \$920 (\$1,582) a

tonne in mid-afternoon in London after touching a low of \$875 (\$1,505), down from Monday's closing price of \$1,010 (\$1,737).

ICO preliminary talks in London last week, in which the market hoped the 74-nation group would agree a new quota-fixing price support pact, ended in failure.

The current pact, which regulates sales to ICO coffee consuming nations, is due to expire in September next year.

Last Thursday Robusta futures touched seven-year lows when the September contract fell briefly to \$957 (\$1,646) a tonne.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday rates					
Local sell/buy rates in ffs					
Belgian franc (for 100)	93.8/	94.7	Saudi riyal	99.4/	100.0/
Dutch guilder	173.7/	175.4	Syrian lira	11.0/	11.5/
French franc	58.2/	58.8	Lebanese lira	1.80/	1.85/
Italian lira (for 100)	26.6/	26.9	Iraqi dinar	315.0/	335.0/
Japanese yen (for 100)	276.9/	279.7	Kuwaiti dinar	1314.0/	1320.0/
Swedish crown	57.4/	58.0	Egyptian pound	160.0/	165.0/
Swiss franc	233.7/	236.1	Omani rial	102.0/	105.0/
U.K. sterling pound	631.4/	637.7	UAE dirham	101.5/	102.0/
U.S. dollar	369.2/	373.2	Bahraini rial	966.0/	972.0/
Deutschemark	196.1/	198.1	Omani dinar	984.0/	990.0/

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 2, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	161140	JD 199376	262
Top three companies:			
National Financial Investments	20000	JD 36000	2
Darco for Housing and Investment	47802	JD 26239	58
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	19669	JD 24339	32
Parallel market:	10549	JD 4983	—
Development bonds:	15	158	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	642258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	640151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630901	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7175/85	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2080/90	Canadian dollar	
	1.8660/70	Deutschemarks	
	2.1042/52	Dutch guilders	
	1.5555/65	Swiss francs	
	39.07/10	Belgian francs	
	6.2980/10	French francs	
	1377/1378	Italian lire	
	132.52/62	Japanese yen	
	6.4115/65	Swedish crowns	
	6.7660/77.10	Norwegian crowns	
	7.0910/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	432.40/432.90	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market succumbed to light selling pressure in late trading to close easier on low volume. The All-Ordinaries Index lost 1.4 to 1,623.1.

TOKYO — Prices rose slightly to a record close on buying of speculative issues after a lacklustre session. The 225-share Nikkei Index rose 40.2 to a record 28,366.33.

HONG KONG — The market drifted throughout the day and prices closed mixed after sluggish trading. The Hang Seng Index lost 2.33 to 2,701.09.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed narrowly mixed after selective buying alternated with bouts of profit-taking. The Straits Times Industrial Index was down 1.80 at 1,160.83.

BOMBAY — The market opened steady but prices then declined on heavy up-country selling with sentiment influence by end-of-account considerations and poor institutional demand.

FRANKFURT — Prices ended lower although they recovered early losses in sluggish trading. An expected rise in the German interest rate had little impact. The Commerzbank 60-share index, calculated at mid-session, was down 0.6 at 1,491.3.

ZURICH — The market closed slightly higher on low turnover after Monday's National Day holiday. The All-Share Swiss Index rose 4.6 to 889.3.

PARIS — Prices closed slightly firmer after quiet trade. One dealer said no clear guidelines were coming from Wall Street.

LONDON — A modest rally after Wall Street opened higher was quickly throttled back and prices closed near their lows. At 1445 GMT, the FTSE-100 index was down 6.7 at 1,855.5.

NEW YORK — Stocks surrendered early gains to profit-taking and edged lower despite gains in bonds and the dollar. The Dow was down seven at 2,124.

## Bundesbank hikes rates

FRANKFURT (AP) — The West German central bank Tuesday hiked its rate on securities repurchase agreements by 0.25 percentage points for the fourth time in two months.

The increase was seen as a further move in the bank's continued efforts to contain the U.S. dollar's rise and dampen inflationary fears.

The central bank called for tenders on 29-day securities repurchase agreements at a fixed 4.25 per cent rate.

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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

## Top seeds to clash in Australian Open

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden, world No. 1 Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden head the players expected to contest record prizemoney in the 1988 Australian Open. Tennis Australia president Brian Tobin announced Monday. Tobin told a press conference that the tournament would offer prizemoney of \$2.4 million, an increase of around 33 per cent. "We now have a tournament where the world's best players are competing at the world's best facilities," said Tobin. "We are rapidly building up to meet the level of the other three Grand Slam tournaments," he said. The Australian Open, scheduled to run Jan. 16-29, will be played on synthetic rebound ace courts at the national tennis centre for the second time. It previously was played on grass courts at nearby Kooyong.

## U.S. basketball teams to earn \$7.2 million

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Basketball Association (NBA) salary cap will increase 17 per cent from \$6.164 million to \$7.232 per team for the 1988-89 season, the league announced. The salary cap applies to every team except for the Charlotte (North Carolina) Hornets and Miami (Florida) Heat, two expansion teams who will operate under a cap of \$4.773 million. In addition to the salary maximum, NBA teams also will be required to pay a minimum of \$6,690 million for player salaries. The minimum amount ensures that players receive at least 53 per cent of the NBA's gross revenues as required by the collective bargaining agreement. The minimum figure for the two expansion teams is \$4.415 million. The players association and the league agreed in April to extend the salary cap system. The increase in both the salary cap and the minimum salary reflects a growth in league revenues.

## Electronic eye to call tennis matches

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — An electronic eye will settle disputes over line calls in tennis matches during the 1988 summer Olympic Games. The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SOOC) said Monday that electronic scanners, designed to see better than humans, will flash red if a player's service falls outside marked service lines. The electronic devices will not replace tennis officials, but will be relied on if a call is questioned. The committee said the electronic devices will be installed for the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 games at centre court and court one at Olympic Park.

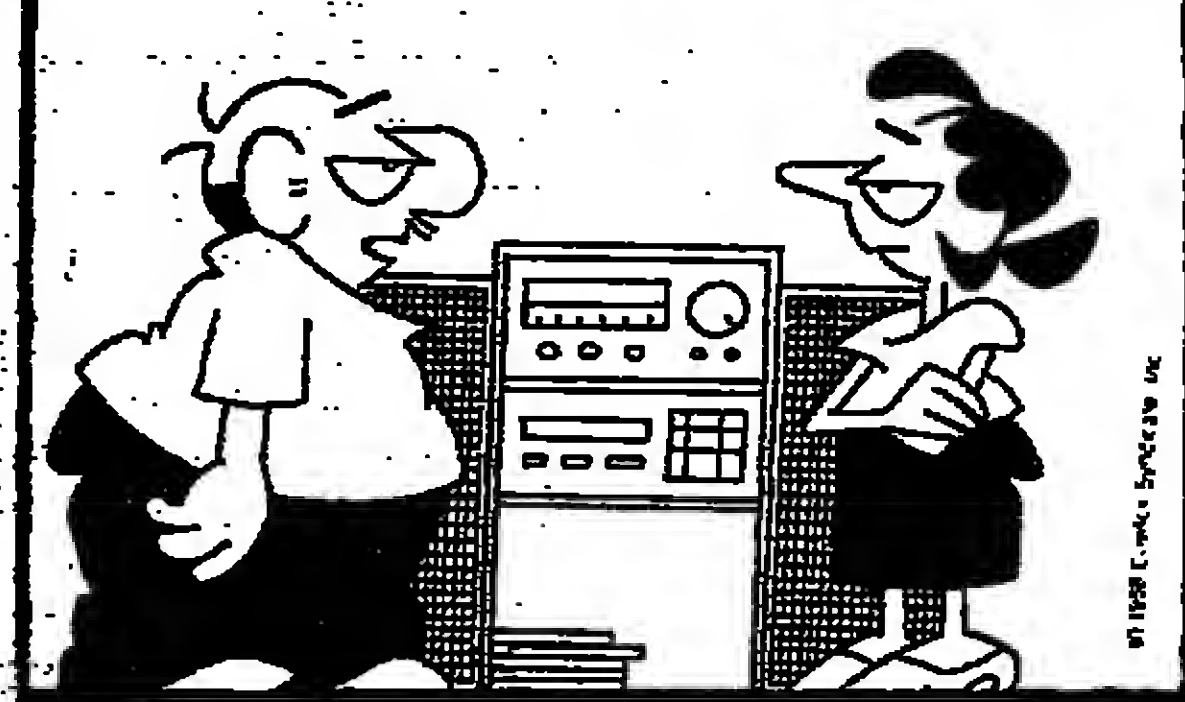
## Graf predicts Grand Slam win

SAINT VINCENT, Italy (AP) — West German tennis star Steffi Graf said she is "almost certain" to become the third woman ever to achieve the Grand Slam — winning the four major tournaments during the same season. Graf, No. 1 in the world, has won the Australian, French and Wimbledon titles. She needs to win the U.S. Open, scheduled Aug. 30-Sept. 11, where she was runner-up to Martina Navratilova last year. "As usual I will face opponents who play very well, but I am confident since I greatly improved my serve and backhand this season," the 19-year-old said Monday after easily winning an exhibition match here against Italian Sandra Cecchini. Graf needed only 51 minutes to beat Cecchini 6-1, 6-1 and earn \$72,000. She plans to enjoy a few days vacationing in Marbella, Spain, before moving to the United States to prepare for the U.S. Open.

## THE BETTER HALF

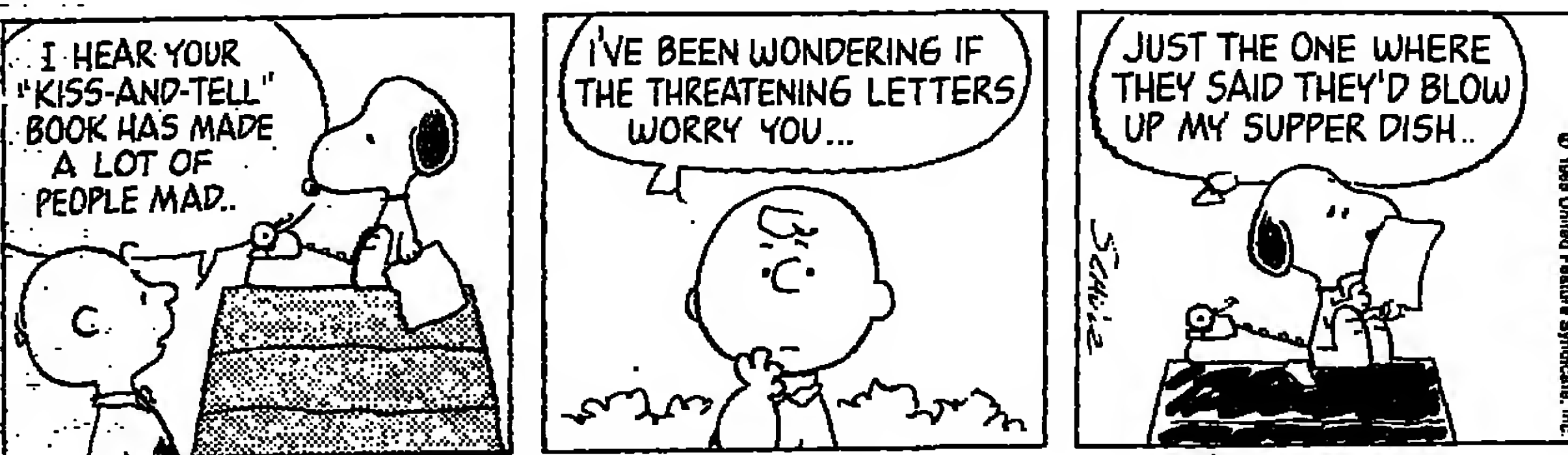
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## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



Michael Gross wants to be "the greatest again."

## Albatross set to spread his wings once more in Olympics

BONN (R) — Michael Gross, the "Albatross," will be one of the old men of the Olympic swimming pool in Seoul, having outlasted nearly all his rivals of the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

But an albatross is a durable creature, noted for longevity and stamina, and Gross will be ready to swoop for more Olympic gold next month.

At 24, Gross will be defending the 200 metres freestyle title he won in Los Angeles, where his other victory in the 100 metres butterfly showed to full effect the West German's giant "wing-span" of more than two metres that earned him the nickname "the Albatross."

He is also out to go one better than the 1984 silver medals in his strongest event, the 200 metres butterfly, and in the 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay, in which West Germany hold the world record.

Gross is in his ninth season at the top. Some began to write him off when he retained only one individual title and had to settle for the bronze in the 200 freestyle and silver in the 100 butterfly at the 1987 European Championships.

But he had lost a lot of training time through injury earlier in the year, and impressive swims in the recent West German Championships should now have silenced the critics.

At the national championships, eight weeks before the start of the Seoul Games, the 2.01-metre tall student produced performances to cause any pretenders to his titles to redouble their training efforts.

He swam the 200 freestyle just three tenths of a second outside his four-year-old world record. And only Gross himself — again with a world record — has ever bettered the time of 1:56.48 in which he won the 200 metres butterfly.

"Everything is fine. All that was missing was good opposition — but that will come in Seoul," Gross said. "I must do even better to get among the medals."

One of Europe's most successful swimmers of all time, Gross has won four individual world titles and — in individual and relay events — claimed 13 European Championship crowns and 12 world

records. He hates comparisons with American Mark Spitz, who won seven gold medals at the 1972 Olympics and was the last man before Gross to hold individual world records in two different swimming disciplines.

But U.S. coach Peter Daland was among those who watched Gross at the West German Championships and tipped him not just to win but also to rewrite the record books in Seoul's fast pool.

"The winners in Seoul will have to swim in world record time," Gross himself conceded. "I'll be quite relaxed, as I was already double Olympic champion in Los Angeles."

"It would be a dream to repeat those triumphs but in swimming it's almost impossible to run Olympic victories off the production line. There is hardly a single one of my rivals from Los Angeles left. In Seoul I'll feel like the grandad of swimming."

Gross warned that Seoul would throw up a crop of unheralded swimmers who could produce surprises, just as the previously unknown Australian Jon Sieben beat him for the 200 metres butterfly gold in Los Angeles.

Any pretensions of grandeur Gross might have had after his Los Angeles triumphs were knocked out of him when he was called up for nominal military service immediately after the 1984 games.

It wasn't his head that was too big, but his feet. The West German army had to make special boots to fit Gross, who since 1985 has been studying politics, German studies and media sciences in his hometown of Frankfurt.

Gross slowed down his training after the disappointments at last year's European Championships. But he is back to a heavy schedule of up to 12 training sessions a week as he prepares for a punishing programme at the Olympics.

But just as a real albatross can stay in the air all day, Gross proved by his five titles in a week at the West German Championships that not only his speed but also his fitness and stamina are at their peak as his second Olympics approach.

## Lora retains bantam weight title

LOS ANGELES (R) — Miguel Lora of Colombia faced controversy after battering American challenger and former champion Albert Davila to win a unanimous decision and retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title Monday.

Confirmation of the result rested on the outcome of tests on two bottles of water confiscated from Lora by WBC officials after

the 12-round bout. WBC rules allow boxers to drink only pure water during a fight.

"It tasted very, very sweet," said Marty Denkin, assistant executive officer of the California State Athletic Commission.

Lora, who was making the seventh defence of the title he won in August 1985, denied that there were sweeteners or other additives in the water bottles.

"It was pure water, the same type of water prescribed for children," he said through a translator.

Lora, who improved his professional record to 30 victories without a defeat, was unable to knock down Davila. But he battered him throughout the fight and opened up a long cut over Davila's right eye.

Twice the ringside physician examined the cut before allowing the fight to continue.

Lora, 27, had beaten Davila once before, in November 1986, on a decision in Barranquilla, Colombia. Davila held the WBC bantamweight crown briefly in 1984.

Judge Arsenio Garcia of Mexico scored the fight 118-113. Judges Ray Solis of Mexico and Miguel Donate of Puerto Rico scored it 117-111.

## UEFA makes light of European soccer violence

BERNE (R) — The violence and hooliganism which overshadowed the European Soccer Championship finals in West Germany in June was no worse than that expected for an average weekend's Bundesliga action, the European Football Union (UEFA) said in its official report Monday.

The report, published in UEFA's official bulletin, said: "The fear was that if something were to happen during Euro 88, then the future of the European Championship and of the European Cups would be in danger. "But nothing happened — at least, almost nothing, and certainly not in the stadia where the games were played."

"In the Euro 88 cities, in the railway stations before and after certain matches, there were some 2,000 arrests made, but considering that the 15 matches were all passionate affairs, this figure was on average no higher (said to say) than on the average FRG Federal League weekend."

The report said the English fans, who were at the centre of violent incidents in Stuttgart, Duesseldorf and Frankfurt, "allowed themselves to be provoked" by trouble-stirrers.

This, the report said, in turn led to the English Football Association "making a noble gesture" in withdrawing a request for English clubs to be allowed back into European club competitions.

"Thus everything remains as it was, with the European Championship having neither improved nor worsened the situation. This is sad enough in itself and is the only cloud on the horizon of the best European Championship of all time."

The report says that the 1988 finals produced an average of 2.27 goals per game compared with 2.73 in 1984 and attracted increased attendances. In 1980, when the first eight-team finals were held in Italy, the average attendance was 25,047. In France, four years later, it was 39,977. In West Germany, it was

62,395. Only four of the 15 matches were not sold out — Italy vs Spain, England vs Soviet Union, England vs Ireland and Ireland vs Soviet Union.

Albion accused of playing in S. Africa

Meanwhile in London, West Bromwich Albion defender Darren Bradley could be fined or suspended by the English Football Association (F.A.) for his involvement in South African soccer this summer.

The English F.A. have been ordered by the International Football Federation (FIFA) to investigate a complaint made by the African Football Federation that Bradley, 22, played for Capetown Spurs contrary to FIFA policy.

The player has said he was only coaching, and will submit a statement to the F.A.

Albion manager Ron Atkinson, who gave Bradley permission to go to South Africa, has declined to make any comment.

## Doubbia upsets Berger at U.S. Hardcourt Tennis Championships

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Yaya Doubbia of Senegal celebrated his rise into the world's top 100 Monday with a 1-6, 6-0, 6-4 first round upset of ninth-seeded American Jay Berger at \$415,000 U.S. men's Hardcourt Championships.

Doubbia, who recovered from a 0-3 third set deficit, credited his ability to deal with the blazing heat as temperatures topped 38 degrees Celsius and an on-court thermometer reached a sizzling 49 degrees.

"The heat made the difference," said Doubbia, who broke into the top 100 with a world ranking of 98 Monday.

Three other seeded players to see first round action Monday fared better than Berger.

American Derrick Rostagno, seeded 10, defeated France's Jean Fleuriat 7-6, 6-4, while 11th-seeded Australian John Frawley ousted American Andrew Burrow 6-1, 7-6. American Jim Pugh, seeded 13, lost a second set tiebreak 3-7, but recovered to eliminate Grant Saacks of South Africa 6-3, 6-7, 6-1.

Doubbia wore down the 36th-ranked Berger, who was clearly more troubled by the heat in their two hours 16 minutes match.

"I knew he was kind of tired."

He gave me a couple of points but I played well," said Doubbia. "I knew I was going to win, even when I was down 0-3 in the final set."

Berger seemed to have recovered his composure as he took a quick lead in the final set. But Doubbia ran off the next five games before the American managed to hold his serve in the ninth for 4-5.

Doubbia held his next serve, however, and won the match when a forehand hit the netcord and trickled over, well out of Berger's reach.

Durie wins 1st round

In San Diego, eighth seed Jo Durie of Britain overcame a shaky start and struggled past American Camille Benjamin 3-6, 6-4, 6-2 in the first round of the \$100,000 San Diego Tennis Tournament Monday.

Despite losing her serve twice in the final set, Durie was able to break Benjamin four times to complete the comeback.

"I sensed she was down on herself after losing the second set, and I just managed to hang in there," Durie said.

The only other seeded player to see first round action Monday

was also extended to three sets. Third seed Elly Hakami took a baseline duel from fellow American Monique Javer 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Hakami, using an unusual two-handed forehand as well as backhand, ran out to a 4-0 lead in the deciding set before surrendering her serve to Javer. But the third seed quickly broke back and served out the match to advance.

Durie who has not captured a singles title since 1983, expected a tough first round match from Benjamin.

"I hate playing Camille. She's so talented you never know what Camille's going to do," Durie said.

The turning point came in the second set with Benjamin up a set and leading 4-2. "I think she thought she had me then," said Durie. "But as the match wore on, she got worse and I played better."

Benjamin held triple break point for 5-2, but Durie fought off all three and reeled off four straight games to level the match at one set each.

"Mentally, she's always tough for me. But I hung in there today, finally got my rhythm going in the second set and gutted it out," Durie said after the two hour duel.

## Griffith-Joyner to run in Swedish meet

STOCKHOLM (R) — World 100 metres recordholder Florence Griffith-Joyner is set to run her only pre-Olympic race in Europe at a meeting next Monday in Malmö, organisers said Monday.

Griffith-Joyner, whose astonishing 10.49 seconds at the U.S. Olympic trials two weeks ago shattered the previous record by a massive 27 hundredths of a second, is one of a host of big-name Americans expected here.

Her husband Al Joyner, triple jump gold medalist at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, will compete at Malmö against the world record holder, fellow-American Willie Banks.

Carl Lewis, the 1984 quadruple gold medalist, is the top attraction in the 100 metres.

## Tyson's real name Kirpatrick, paper says

NEW YORK (R) — The real name of the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world is Mike Kirpatrick, the New York Post reported Monday.

In an interview Sunday, Mike Tyson revealed that his father's name is Jimmy Kirpatrick.

"I haven't seen him since mom's funeral when I was 16," the 22-year-old heavyweight champion said.

"He's a short, wide guy," Tyson said, adding that Kirpatrick is also the father of his sister

Denise and older brother Rodney.

"He and Denise are good friends. She talks to him often," Tyson said.

"He never asked me for nothing and I respect him for that," Tyson told the Post.

"I thought when I started making the big money, he'd be calling looking for some cash."

Tyson's manager Bill Cayton was surprised to hear about Kirpatrick. Cayton told Reuters: he assumed Tyson had no father since the late Cus D'Amato, the champion's former trainer, had become the fighter's legal guardian after his mother's death.

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## Southern Africa talks enter crucial phase

GENEVA (Agencies) — Angola, Cuba and the United States began a crucial round of southern Africa peace talks Tuesday without South Africa.

Delegates from the three countries stepped out of black Mercedes cars at Geneva's international conference centre at about 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) for the latest in a series of meetings aimed at bringing peace to war-torn Angola and Namibia.

They made no comment to waiting journalists as they went into the building.

Asked if Angola, Cuba and the United States would begin the talks without South Africa, U.S. spokesman Arthur Skop said: "Yes, they're starting."

He said the various sides had held informal talks in their hotel Tuesday morning.

Skop refused to give any further details, saying a news blackout had been imposed until the talks end Thursday.

Conference sources said U.S., Angolan and Cuban representa-

tives would lunch together at the conference centre and South Africa's delegation was believed to have arrived at about 2 p.m. (1200 GMT) to start a full session.

A South African delegate said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, who is mediating, wanted private talks with the Angolans and Cubans.

The pattern at previous rounds has been for full sessions to be interspersed with bilateral talks between the Americans and the opposing sides.

Hopes have been buoyed by an agreement announced in New York July 20 on a delicately balanced set of 14 principles designed to establish the basis of peace in southern Africa.

It was the first ever joint document accepted by the three par-

ties locked in an undeclared war since 1975. The principles envisage an end to South African administration of Namibia, and the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola.

Crocker has described the accord as an "important step" but has warned that a "great many hard and difficult compromises have yet to be achieved."

Now they must tackle crucial practical issues, including a timetable for the Cuban withdrawal from Angola, where South African troops confront Angolan and Cuban forces.

"This is where the serious business starts," one delegate to the Geneva talks said Monday.

Angola has proposed that Cuban troops pull out over four years, but Pretoria is demanding a withdrawal in seven months, the period envisaged by the United Nations in 1978 for a South African pullout from Namibia and free elections there.

The Soviet Union threw its

weight firmly behind the peace initiative Monday and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin told reporters a settlement could be very close.

First to arrive at the conference centre, where only low-key security measures were in evidence, was the Angolan delegation, headed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Antonio. Franca (N'dalu) with Justice Minister Franca van-Dunem and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura.

They were followed by the Cubans, led by Carlos Aldana, secretary of Cuba's central committee.

Crocker, accompanied by U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary James Woods, arrived shortly afterwards.

The presence of Woods and the chiefs of staff of the Angolan, Cuban and South African armies indicated the importance placed on military matters at these talks.

South Africa says more than 40

of its soldiers have been killed in battles against Cuban and Angolan forces since it intervened in Angola to help pro-Western rebels last year.

South African sources said fighting had stopped in Angola recently and that they were hoping to reach a more formal ceasefire accord at the talks.

Comments from parties directly involved ranged from cautious optimism voiced by South African officials to Cuban President Fidel Castro's statement last week that the talks are "on the threshold of a political solution."

Adamishin, who completed two days of preliminary consultations with Crocker Monday, told a news conference chances were good of a settlement "in the nearest future."

Moscow is not directly involved but has been regularly consulted by the United States. Both superpowers have spoken of a growing convergence of views on the regional issues.

## British police fear IRA bomb blitz in mainland

LONDON (Agencies) — Police and military chiefs were on full alert Tuesday for a possible bombing campaign in Britain by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) after it said it blew up a London army barracks, killing one soldier.

"We have to be vigilant and alert to the possibility of a bombing campaign after an incident like this," a police spokesman told Reuters.

The explosion early Monday in the single men's living quarters of the Inglis barracks in Mill Hill, north London, threw 14 men who were sleeping in their beds through the ceiling. Its force reduced most of the two-story building to rubble, trapping several men underneath and injuring nine, two seriously.

The explosion immediately raised fears about the vulnerability of hundreds of other low-key military bases throughout Britain.

Nearby residents said security had been lax at the barracks, situated in an affluent district of London on the edge of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's parliamentary constituency.

Armed Forces Minister Archie Hamilton promised a security review as port and airport authorities were alerted in the hunt for the bombers.

Police said they were investigating one theory that an IRA woman tricked her way into the barracks' living quarters during a disco at the weekend and planted a bomb there.

"It's a possibility which is being looked at, but that kind of disco is not an unusual occurrence," Commander George Churchill-Coleman, the policeman heading the investigation, told reporters.

The explosion was the first fatal attack by the IRA in mainland Britain since guerrillas blew up Thatcher's hotel during a political convention in Brighton, south England, in October 1984. She narrowly escaped injury, but five other people were killed in the assassination attempt.

In May, after a 14-month lull, the IRA resumed attacks on British military targets in continental Europe.

In the past three months, three British servicemen have been killed and 12 other people injured in four machine gun and bombing attacks in West Germany and Holland.

Jackie Donnelly, spokesman for Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front, said last week that attacks on British soldiers had "more value" — meaning more impact in Britain — than killing policemen or locally recruited soldiers in Northern Ireland.

In Northern Ireland, 12 British soldiers have been killed so far this year, compared with three throughout 1987.

Britain sent troops to Northern Ireland in 1969 when Protestant-Catholic violence erupted.

## Bush comes under fire for missing black convention

DETROIT (R) — Vice-President George Bush has come under fire from his Democratic opponent and black leaders for turning down an invitation to address a major black civil rights group's convention here.

Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis drew a standing ovation from the mostly black audience when he criticised Bush's decision to skip the National Urban League convention.

"I know this is a non-partisan organisation, and I respect that, but I hope you'll note who is here and who isn't here," said Dukakis at the end of his speech to the convention's 3,200 delegates.

Bush turned down an invitation to address the convention, which opened Sunday, because of what aides termed a "scheduling conflict." He is set to make a foreign policy speech in Chicago Tuesday.

However, National Urban League President John Jacob labelled Bush's action a political mistake and said the vice-president had missed a chance to meet with a key group prior to the November election.

Former Democratic Party candidate and black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson is set to address the convention Wednesday.

Dukakis's speech drew a warm response from the crowd, which was made up of mainstream black leaders from around the country. He told the group he would participate later this month in a 25th anniversary observance of the historic 1963 "March on Washington" by civil rights leaders.

Dukakis received his heaviest applause when he vowed his administration would respond quickly to the concerns of black leaders. The Democratic candidate said the National Urban League would not have to call a press conference to release results of its annual "state of the nation" report on black progress.

"You're not going to be releasing it to the press — it's going to be in the Oval Office," said Dukakis. "We're going to have the cabinet there and we're going to sit down and get to work."

Dukakis also vowed to fight drugs and improve the nation's education system.

## Animal organ transplant surgeon leaves project

LONDON (Agencies) — A British surgeon who revealed plans to transplant organs from pigs into humans has resigned from the project after his medical colleagues told him to keep quiet about it, but he said research would continue.

Announcing his withdrawal from the project at Dulwich hospital in south London, Michael Bewick said Monday: "The group was very angry that I had supposedly spilled the beans. They presented me with an ultimatum which said 'Shut up or get out.'"

He said the research team was worried that its chances of obtaining facilities to carry out work could be jeopardised by his disclosing details of the programme before it was published in a scientific journal.

Bewick's announcement that a successful animal-to-human transplant was theoretically possible next year, although it was more likely within two or three years, drew criticism from heart-lung transplant surgeon John Wallwork and an opposition member of parliament.

They said it could raise false hopes among British patients facing long waiting lists for transplant operations.

Animal rights campaigners condemned the plan and called for a ban on the research.

## Plane forced to land, robbed at gunpoint

BOGOTA (AP) — Two men with pistols and hand grenades forced a plane to land on an abandoned runway Monday where they robbed all 22 passengers and escaped with its cargo of gold, the Medellin police said. The propeller-driven Twin Otter Aces plane was on a flight in northwest Colombia from El Bagre to the industrial city of Medellin with a shipment of gold from an El Bagre mine, police said. The gunmen forced the pilot to land near the village of Campamento, about 100 kilometres southwest of El Bagre, where six other gunmen were waiting. Together, the eight men took the gold shipment and robbed passengers of their jewellery, money and other valuables, police said. The gunmen smashed the plane's radio, kicked the co-pilot in the face and warned the pilot not to take off for an hour. Then they fled into the jungle.

## Chinese attack gold-hunting officials

PEKING (R) — Villagers beat and poured acid over officials trying to break up an illicit gold-refining racket, the People's Daily said Tuesday. It said 24 officials were injured, of whom 17 had acid burns. Two lost their cars and perhaps their sight. The officials went to a village in Guangdong province last month, where peasants were illegally buying gold dust and silver bars to run into ornaments. They confiscated nearly 23 kilograms of gold and silver from two refineries but at a third were opposed by two men who shouted that officials had come to steal their gold. A crowd of about 50 gathered and beat up the officials with bricks, stones, iron bars, pipes, and knives, and poured acid on them from rooftops.

## Chinese 'wild man' is high form of primate

PEKING (R) — Researchers pursuing the elusive "wild-man" of central China have concluded from examining thousands of strands of hair that it does exist and is a high form of primate, a Shanghai newspaper reported. Chinese have recounted dozens of sightings of mysterious red-haired people in the Shennongjia mountain region of Hubei province but none have been captured. People say the animal is tall, covered completely with hair and can run quickly and laugh. The president of China's "Wild-Man" Research Society was quoted by the Wen Hui Bao daily Monday as saying examinations with high-powered microscopes of 8,000 pieces of hair showed the being is not a human, a bear or an ape.

## Nurse jailed for bid to kill AIDS patient

LOS ANGELES (R) — A nurse was sentenced to nine years imprisonment Monday for trying to kill an AIDS patient and robbing him of \$32,000. Hal Rachman, 42, was accused of posing as a doctor in a telephone call to a Los Angeles hospital last September and prescribing a potentially lethal dose of insulin for the patient, Edward Liebowitz, a show business lawyer. Liebowitz, 49, a hospital patient, slipped into a coma, but was revived. Four days later he died of complications from AIDS. Rachman, who had cared for Liebowitz, was arrested two days later after police discovered Rachman had used Liebowitz's credit cards to withdraw \$32,000 from the victim's bank accounts.

## Floods kill over 250 in drought-stricken China

PEKING (R) — Flash floods have killed at least 256 people and hundreds more are missing in south-east China where only a week ago drought-stricken farmers were desperate for water, officials and aid workers said Tuesday.

"Entire villages have been destroyed," a spokesman from Zhejiang province said.

Torrential rains fell Friday night in eastern counties of Zhejiang causing the worst floods in the province for centuries, a Civil Affairs Ministry official said.

At least 256 people were killed as villages and roads were swept away and over 300 were still missing Tuesday. Xu Yuchang of the Ministry's disaster relief bureau said.

A United Nations aid worker said the land had been parched by a severe drought affecting wide areas of southern China.

Hundreds of old and sick people in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang, have been killed by the heavy rain this summer.

"The rains hit hard-baked earth instead of running through.

It's like hitting concrete," Trevor Page, director of operations of the World Food Programme, said in Peking.

U.N. agencies are monitoring the situation but China has not yet asked for international aid, he said.

State television Monday evening showed pictures of houses cut in half by torrents of water and soldiers and civilians wading waist deep through flooded streets.

Around 30,000 homes were destroyed and 100,000 people have been left stranded, according to official figures.

The floods swamped 730,000 hectares of farmland and destroyed roads, bridges, reservoirs, communications and power lines.

Floodwaters were receding by Tuesday, the Zhejiang spokesman said, speaking from Hangzhou.

Page said the rains would revive parched crops not destroyed by the flooding but noted an official report last week which said 350,000 tonnes of early rice had already been lost because of the drought.

## Moderate drinking lowers women's heart disease risk

NEW YORK (R) — Women who drink moderately reduce their risk of getting heart disease and stroke by as much as 50 per cent, according to a new medical study.

Alcohol is thought to raise levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) in the blood, the so-called good cholesterol that protects against heart disease.

The researchers of the study, led by Meir J. Stampfer of Harvard Medical School, said in the Aug. 4 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine that their findings were consistent with previous studies in men.

The new study assessed the effects of drinking beer, wine and liquor in 87,526 female nurses from 34 to 59 years of age over a four-year period.

A majority of the women in the study drank alcohol in low or moderate amounts, which the researchers defined as up to two

drinks a day. Less than two per cent drank heavily, which was defined as about three glasses of wine a day.

Nearly 33 per cent of the women reported that they did not use alcohol at all.

Among women who had one drink a day, the risk of getting severe heart disease was about half among women who did not drink. Women who drank about 10 to 17 drinks per week, reduced their risk of heart disease also by about the same amount.

Drinking was also associated with a reduced risk of stroke, according to the study. Women who had about one drink a day reduced their risk of stroke by roughly 70 per cent compared to non-drinkers.

For women who had roughly one-and-a-half drinks a day, their risk of stroke was reduced by about 50 per cent compared to nondrinkers.

## THE Daily Crossword by C. F. Murray

ACROSS	1 Down	14 Across	27 Across	40 Across	53 Across	66 Across	79 Across	92 Across	105 Across
2 Down	15 Across	28 Across	41 Across	54 Across	67 Across	80 Across	93 Across	106 Across	
3 Down	16 Across	29 Across	42 Across	55 Across	68 Across	81 Across	94 Across	107 Across	
4 Down	17 Across	30 Across	43 Across	56 Across	69 Across	82 Across	95 Across	108 Across	
5 Down	18 Across	31 Across	44 Across	57 Across	70 Across	83 Across	96 Across	109 Across	
6 Down	19 Across	32 Across	45 Across	58 Across	71 Across	84 Across	97 Across	110 Across	
7 Down	20 Across	33 Across	46 Across	59 Across	72 Across	85 Across	98 Across	111 Across	
8 Down	21 Across	34 Across	47 Across	60 Across	73 Across	86 Across	99 Across	112 Across	
9 Down	22 Across	35 Across	48 Across	61 Across	74 Across	87 Across	100 Across	113 Across	
10 Down	23 Across	36 Across	49 Across	62 Across	75 Across	88 Across	101 Across	114 Across	
11 Down	24 Across	37 Across	50 Across	63 Across	76 Across	89 Across	102 Across	115 Across	
12 Down	25 Across	38 Across	51 Across	64 Across	77 Across	90 Across	103 Across	116 Across	
13 Down	26 Across	39 Across	52 Across	65 Across	78 Across	91 Across	104 Across	117 Across	

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**Saturday's Puzzle Solved:**

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5 Across: dwell  
6 Across: Great beard  
7 Across: Phoebe  
8 Across: God of love  
9 Across: Book of maps  
10 Across: Bechamite

11 Across: 53 Tool sets  
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